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Saigon Makes an Attack During Lull; U.S. Again Breaks Off Peace Parleys

Secret Talks Deadlocked, Porter Hints

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 4 (WP).—For the second time in six weeks, the United States and South Vietnam indefinitely suspended the peace conference here today amid indirect U.S. confirmation that fruitless secret talks with the Communists had prompted the decision.

Emerging from the 149th formal session of the peace talks, U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter said, "Don't get the idea this [suspension] is the result purely of this meeting held here today."

"It represents also a complete lack of progress in every available channel," he added in what was interpreted as a reference to recent secret contacts with North Vietnam in Paris and elsewhere.

The impasse in both secret and semi-public formal negotiations was underlined by the North Vietnamese delegation's press spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le. He said the "minimum sign" required to resume "serious negotiations" was a confirmation that the U.S. was willing to hold the formal peace talks.

Possibility of Return

Mr. Le also raised the possibility that Le Duc Tho—the Hanoi Politburo member who returned only Sunday, presumably to hold secret talks with the United States—might return to North Vietnam unless the formal conference sessions resumed.

"If the American administration continues its acts of sabotage at the Paris conference and refuses to negotiate seriously," Mr. Le said, "Le Duc Tho could re-examine the question of his presence in Paris."

But were North Vietnamese conditions fulfilled, Mr. Le said, Mr. Tho "could stay in Paris as long as it proves necessary." This was regarded as an allusion to possible secret talks with Henry A. Kissinger, the White House official associated with such meetings since 1969, or with other U.S. officials.

The new lull suspension was not a surprise. Last Thursday in resuming the formal conference after a five-week break, Mr. Porter warned that a new suspension was in the cards if the Communists "continue to refuse to deal with the substance of the present invasion [of South Vietnam] and general problems of peace."

Secret Talks Key

At that time it was all but taken for granted that the United States would put up with disappointing results at the formal sessions if, as was hoped in Washington, secret negotiations began



STAGING—South Vietnamese military police rounding up stragglers in Hue to form new defense line around city. Men were from units that had retreated from Quang Tri.

Naval Strength Also Increased

U.S. Sending More Planes to War

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—The Pentagon announced today that more warplanes are being sent to Indochina, bringing to about 200 the number sent since the North Vietnamese offensive began on March 30. Including B-52 bombers, there are about 650 U.S. combat planes in the area.

The number of planes being sent was not disclosed. A Defense Department spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, indicated that naval strength in the area was also being increased, with some ships en route and others scheduled for immediate departure.

The announcement came as the United States again broke off the peace talks in Paris, charging that no progress had been made through any channel. Mr. Friedheim said that the reinforcements were not related to the suspension, but were "part of an overall plan to make sure Gen. Abrams (the U.S. commander in Vietnam) has available to him all the air and naval assets he needs to protect remaining American troops and to assist the South Vietnamese."

Mr. Friedheim also made public photographs of Soviet weapons that he said the North Vietnamese were using in South Vietnam for the first time. He said most of these supplies were coming through the port of Haiphong, but refused to answer questions whether the administration was planning air or naval attacks on the port.

One weapon in the photographs was an anti-aircraft missile that can be fired from the shoulder of an infantryman. It reportedly has downed two small U.S. aircraft in the past week.

Report on POWs

In another war-related development in Washington, a Teamsters Union vice-president, Harold Gibbons, who recently returned from a trip to Hanoi, said that North Vietnamese officials had informed him that they stopped releasing U.S. prisoners of war because of the "propaganda" uses made of the last three who were freed.

Mr. Gibbons said that he had been told that the policy could be changed if Hanoi was sure that the United States would not promote "propaganda tours" of the men.

An official of an organization of relatives of prisoners, appearing at the same news conference, said that she had been assured by the administration that it would seek to curtail the activities of former POWs in the interest of further releases.

The organization also announced what it termed "an important breakthrough" in the treatment of the prisoners—agreement by Hanoi to allow the delivery of 200 foreign-language textbooks to POWs.

Visit in March

Mr. Gibbons said that the North Vietnamese had agreed to the delivery during a visit in March by him and other U.S. labor leaders. He added that the foreign language texts were chosen because that was what had been

Paratroops In Drive to Aid Kontum

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, May 4.—There was a lull today in the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam. The United States and Saigon, meanwhile, made several moves to shore up the country's defenses against the invaders.

Possibly regrouping after lightning-fast advances in their 36-day-old onslaught, the Communists took only one major initiative today—a propagandistic one. They proclaimed the establishment of a "revolutionary administration" in the northernmost provincial capital of Quang Tri, which their forces seized over little resistance Monday.

South Vietnamese forces in one area launched Saigon's first counteroffensive since the invasion began March 30, and President Nguyen Van Thieu went to Hue to bolster that major city's defenses against the threat of attack by nearby Red detachments.

The United States delivered the first of a group of reconditioned tanks to replace South Vietnamese armor lost in the early stages of the enemy attacks. Additionally, Washington announced that it would send more planes to the Southeast Asian war theater, bringing to around 300 the number sent since early last month and to 650 the total of U.S. strike planes in Indochina. A U.S. team of military logistics experts arrived to begin a field study of what additional equipment is needed by American and South Vietnamese forces.

Several hundred South Vietnamese paratroopers launched the Saigon government's first counterattack, a drive to reopen the supply lifeline to the beleaguered city of Kontum. The paratroopers landed in helicopters at a strategic Red force area on Highway 14 between Kontum and Pleiku. Field reports from the area, eight miles south of Kontum and 19 miles north of Pleiku, said 40 North Vietnamese troops were killed in early fighting.

Fighting around the highway, in the Central Highlands, was continuing at dusk.

The government paratroopers had found three-man Communist gun crews dug in, in caves in the mountainous area.

U.S. and South Vietnamese fighter-bombers attacked the enemy installations with napalm. Other U.S. air activity today involved raids on Communist tank columns reported sighted three miles north of the South Vietnamese defense line. Hue—a defensive position along the My Chanh River. Other American air strikes were directed against enemy resupply activity to the west of Hue, toward the A Shau Valley.

Allied military leaders expect the main Communist drive against Hue to come from the A Shau Valley. The South Vietnamese 1st Division has fought several engagements with North Vietnamese units in the area.

Hue, the old imperial capital of Vietnam, is believed to be the major target of the Communist offensive, as it was during their Tet offensive in 1968, when they held the city for 25 days while launching attacks on Saigon itself.

Another positive development for the allies today was the continuing holdout of the provincial capital of An Loc, 60 miles north (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



CONFERENCE—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (right) and Christian Democrat opposition leader Rainer Barzel in Bonn yesterday. They agreed to start debate in parliament on treaties with Moscow and Warsaw next Tuesday. Story Page 2.

41% to 39% in Delayed Result

Humphrey Nips McGovern in Ohio

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota has won a delayed victory in the Ohio presidential primary election, defeating South Dakota Sen. George McGovern to win the state's 38 at-large delegate votes to the Democrats' National Convention.

Sen. Humphrey, however, surrendered many of the state's 115 congressional district delegates to Sen. McGovern.

With 12,095 of Ohio's 12,648 polling places tabulated by state election officials, Sen. Humphrey had 38 at-large votes and 38 from eight congressional districts, while Sen. McGovern had 64 delegates from 12 congressional districts.

Thirteen other delegates were won by local party bosses.

With 12,095 polling places reported, the vote totals for the 38 at-large delegates were: Sen. Humphrey, 454,772; Sen. McGovern, 431,714; Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, 87,530; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 88,459; former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, 24,491.

In Columbus, Ohio, a federal judge granted a new voting date for 16 Cleveland-area precincts that never opened because of mechanical problems. Judge Frank J. Battisti set next Tuesday as election day in the 16 Cuyahoga county precincts.

Earlier, Judge Battisti said he had no jurisdiction in a suit filed on behalf of Sen. McGovern, which sought to impound all ballots, ballot boxes and voting machines in the county and turn them over to federal authorities for counting.

Judge Battisti ruled that the federal court did not have jurisdiction in the case because there were no assertions of fraud or denial of the voters' constitutional rights.

Overall in the state, Sen. Humphrey had 41 percent of the ballots, and Sen. McGovern 39.

Split-ticket votes, however, could still change some totals, possibly dividing the results. Those figures weren't expected until late tonight or perhaps tomorrow.

Sen. McGovern, who in the last month scored primary victories in Wisconsin and Massachusetts, thus emerges from the Ohio vote with a solid block of delegate votes.

But Sen. Humphrey's majority in the popular vote assured him of the 38 so-called "at-large" delegates, whose support at the convention in July was at stake in the statewide total.

Sen. Muskie and Sen. Jackson, who took dropped out of primary campaigning because of their lack of support, took 9 and 3 percent of the popular vote respectively.

Didn't Campaign
Former Sen. McCarthy, the only other candidate on the Ohio ballot, received 3 percent, although he did not campaign.

The Ohio primary was plagued by problems—polling places locked, voting machines not working, not enough paper ballots and claims of improper instructions to voters.

In neighboring Indiana, Sen. Humphrey defeated Alabama Gov. George Wallace in Tuesday's other spotlight primary. Sen. Humphrey has now won three pri-

maries in eight days—Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio.

The result confirmed the position of Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern as the front-runners in the Democratic presidential race as they headed for confrontation on May 9 in Nebraska, May 16 in Michigan, May 23 in Oregon and June 6 in California.

Sen. Humphrey talked of by-

passing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates, or 18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination.

Meanwhile, in Alabama, returns from Tuesday's Democratic presidential preference primary gave Gov. Wallace a majority of Alabama's 37 delegates. An incomplete count showed that at least 18 pro-Wallace delegates were elected out of the 39 district delegate seats at stake in the primary.

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Crew, Passengers Are Freed

4 Turkish Hijackers Give Up, Get Asylum From Bulgaria

SOFIA, May 4 (UPI).—Four Turkish hijackers gave themselves up today and freed the passengers and crew of an airplane they had held for more than 34 hours while threatening to blow the plane apart, the Bulgarian press agency BTA said.

BTA said there was no struggle and the four handed over their weapons—pistols and bundles of hand grenades tied together with wire—to Bulgarian officials.

Meanwhile, in Ankara, the Turkish armed forces were put on emergency alert a few hours after an attempted assassination or abduction of the commander of the national police. The general staff ordered all troops confined to quarters and cancelled all leaves in the first such action since the Cyprus crisis of 1964. Sources said the order affected only the armed forces, and was not a national emergency.

The orders came after four

Bucharest May Offer to Mediate

Mrs. Meir Begins 4-Day Visit to Romania

BUCHAREST, May 4 (UPI).—Golda Meir started a four-day official visit to Romania today, the first by an Israeli premier to a Communist state.

Premier Meir's delegation and her Romanian reception were distinctly subdued.

Western diplomats attributed this to Romania's desire not to anger the Soviet Union, or harm a possible Romanian attempt to reconcile the Arabs and Israelis.

Although Romanian officials denied speculation about a possible Romanian mediation effort, the diplomats said President Nicolae Ceausescu was attempting to bring the two sides closer together.

Romania was the only Warsaw Pact nation that did not break diplomatic relations with Israel during the 1967 war. This angered the Russians.

In 1969, Bucharest and Tel Aviv raised their missions from legations to embassies, prompting the Egyptians to recall their ambassador to Romania.

But earlier this year, Cairo named a new ambassador to Bucharest, and in April Mr. Ceausescu made an official visit to Egypt, where he received a warm welcome.

Mrs. Meir began talks with Romanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer—her official host—this afternoon.

She will have a five-hour meeting with Mr. Ceausescu tomorrow. Romanian officials said Mr. Ceausescu would give Mrs. Meir Egypt's views on a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

And if Mrs. Meir asks us to relay her views to the Arabs, we are ready to do so," one official said.

Western diplomats, however, said Mr. Ceausescu was seeking more than a simple exchange of views.

300 at Airport

The blue and white Israeli flag was flown along Bucharest's main boulevards and Romanian newspapers published front-page portraits of Mrs. Meir. But only 300 persons, including newsmen and security forces, were on hand at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport when she arrived.

The terminal was closely guarded by troops and plainclothes police, who also lined Mrs. Meir's spectatorless route to the city.

The Israeli leader's three-man accompanying delegation included a political and a military adviser, and Yohana Cohen, director of the East European Department of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Before boarding the plane in Tel Aviv, Mrs. Meir told reporters: "When friends speak together openly about serious problems, something eventually comes out of it."



VISITING—Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Romanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer at the Bucharest airport.



GOING—South Vietnamese civilians loading their belongings onto a truck in Hue Wednesday preparing to flee threatened city, heading south for city of Da Nang.

Visits New Hue Commander

Thieu Orders Tough Anti-Terrorist Steps

HUE, May 4 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu flew to Hue today to meet with military commanders preparing their defense of the city, the Saigon military radio reported.

Mr. Thieu, who shook up his top military command yesterday in an effort to reverse the deteriorating situation in northern South Vietnam, conferred with his newly appointed First Military Region commander, Lt. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong, and several field commanders.

It is expected that Communist forces, fresh from their victory at Quang Tri and probably regrouping and resupplying, will assault Hue in the next few days.

Earlier today in Saigon, Mr. Thieu moved to tighten security in South Vietnam's cities and towns by ordering police and troops to "shoot on the spot" anyone engaging in terrorism or public disturbances.

The order, issued to military region commanders and province and district chiefs, was similar to a tough edict by Mr. Thieu during last year's violence-torn election campaign.

It was aimed this time at halting Communist terrorism and maintaining public order during the North Vietnamese offensive. Allied intelligence officials have indicated that terrorism and civil disruptions are planned as a later phase of the offensive.

At the same time, South Vietnamese and U.S. officials are concerned about keeping order among the population if the fighting continues to go against Saigon's forces.

The city of Hue, already under threat of Communist attack, has been subjected to scattered looting and other disturbances by deserters and troops involved in the rout from Quang Tri. Military police are trying to round up

the troublemakers, stragglers and enemy agents.

Shops in the city were closed and services suspended, and more than half of the old capital's population of 200,000 was said to have fled south.

The official government news agency, Vietnam Press, said Mr. Thieu told the officials that all "subversive activities must be considered as initiated by Communist cadres aimed at taking power," or by "reactionary elements in collusion with the enemy."

Therefore all of these actions "must be crushed by the army and police, meaning that responsible elements are entitled to kill on the spot all initiators of the said actions."

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Rogers Sees Heath Home

British Reportedly Told Nixon Expects SALT Pact in Moscow

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, May 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers reportedly told British leaders today that President Nixon expects to sign in Moscow an accord curbing both offensive and defensive missiles.

This was the message transmitted to newsmen by British and American sources following Mr. Rogers' talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary.

The President also expects to sign in Moscow a pact for joint U.S.-Soviet space ventures, United Press International reported, saying that the Rogers talks here.

Mr. Rogers reportedly ruled out an American-Russian accord on the mid-east during the Nixon trip to the Soviet capital.

American officials said they were reasonably confident that Mr. Nixon's forthcoming trip to Russia would involve the signing of an accord reached through the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

They pointedly declined to deny a Washington Post report that the deal would limit the United States and the Soviet Union to two anti-ballistic-missile sites each and freeze the total of land and sea-based offensive missiles.

British officials reporting on the Rogers-Home discussions went a bit further. They indicated that "The Post" account was accurate in outline.

Vietnam Not Cited

The briefings thus deliberately accounted the positive and thereby obscured what was said about the deteriorating situation in Vietnam. It is known that the subject was discussed by the two foreign ministers at lunch, and presumably it came up again this afternoon when Mr. Rogers saw Prime Minister Edward Heath for nearly an hour.

However, both sides harked efforts to discover what was said.

A possible clue to diplomatic action was offered by an American official. In response to a question, he suggested that Washington was not wedded to President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime in South Vietnam. He recalled that an American peace proposal—accepted by the Saigon regime—provided for Mr. Thieu's resignation just before new elections.

This could be taken as a hint that Washington is considering the replacement of Mr. Thieu now as one element in a fresh peace plan.

Mr. Rogers' one-day stopover here is part of a tour described by American officials in private as a "hand-holding exercise." It is designed to reassure NATO allies that the President's Moscow trip will involve no deal or gesture that will divide the alliance.

The British insist that they are not worried about having any interest of theirs dealt away behind their backs and that everything Mr. Rogers said today confirms that belief. However, the British have also expressed concern that Moscow might use the trip to suggest a division among the allies.

Agreement Stressed

Officials on both sides stressed their identity of views today on proposals for mutual and balanced reductions in Europe's military forces and the proposed conference on European security.

The British feel that no practical formula can be found to reduce NATO forces in Europe. Both nations believe that a European security conference will be held but are skeptical about its possible accomplishments.

From London, Mr. Rogers went to the NATO headquarters in Brussels. He will then go on to Bonn, Paris and Madrid. Spain is not a NATO member but the United States has bases there.

French Lead In W. German Neighbor Poll

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, May 4 (UPI)—The West Germans like the French most of all their neighbors, a public opinion poll shows.

The Wickert Institute said that it took a representative poll asking, "Which of our border neighbors do you like most of all?"

Twenty-six percent favored the French, the institute said. The Austrians were the next best liked with 23 percent, followed by the Swiss, with 18 percent.

Of the remainder, 14 percent favored the Dutch; 10 percent, the Danes; 5 percent, the Belgians; and 2 percent, the citizens of Luxembourg. Four percent were undecided.

Mao Quotes Lose Something In a Collection by Russians

MOSCOW, May 4 (AP)—A book of quotations from Chairman Mao is on sale in Moscow, but it is not a sign of conciliation between the Soviet Union and China.

The book is a collection of 137 quotations from Mao Tse-tung since 1935, which, the Soviet press says, serve to "unmask the present policy of the Maoist group."

The cover of the small paperback is muddy gold, not the vivid red with which the Chinese chairman's authorized and inspirational quotations are bound.

Titled "What They Don't Talk About in Peking," the booklet is published by the Soviet press agency Novosti and costs about 8 cents.

Austria Angered By Kidnapping at Czech Frontier

VIENNA, May 4 (UPI)—Austria yesterday demanded the release of a man who was shot at and dragged from Austrian territory into Czechoslovakia by Czechoslovak border guards.

The incident occurred Tuesday at the Austro-Czech border station of Drasenhofen, 38 miles north of Vienna on the highway to Brno.

A traveler identified by Austrian border officials as Jaromir Masaryk was shot at by Czechoslovak border guards and dragged into Czechoslovakia after he had fainted, officials said. The officials said that Mr. Masaryk had a South African passport.

Mr. Masaryk told Austrian border officials that he intended to meet his wife on the Czechoslovak side of the border. After he stood there for about two hours, he was joined by a woman who apparently wanted to head back toward Austria.

Czechoslovak border guards then opened fire without warning. Austrian authorities believe that Mr. Masaryk was a Czechoslovak emigrant who left for South Africa after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of his country.

Envoy Kennedy in Spain

MADRID, May 4 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization David Kennedy and Spanish Commerce Minister Enrique Fontana Codina had a 60-minute talk here today in which both studied the present commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Fontana Codina also discussed commercial and financial measures adopted recently by the U.S. government and its repercussions. Spain is not a member of NATO.



STRETCHED STRIPES—It's not an optical illusion and neither is it the world's longest zebra. But it is a cute photo by a quick thinking photographer who caught one coming out and another going in at London's Chessington Zoo recently.

Czech Regime Withholds Details

Chess Master Pachman on Trial in Prague

PRAGUE, May 4 (Reuters)—

Ludek Pachman, the Czechoslovak former grand chess master and a prominent supporter of liberal reforms, went on trial this morning.

Mr. Pachman, 42, was seen entering the Prague city court and officials confirmed that the trial was taking place but declined to give details of the charges.

However, the charges are believed to be connected with an interview he gave to a Dutch radio station some time ago.

Observers here said he was probably accused of incitement and propaganda against Czechoslovakia's interests abroad, and not the more serious charge of subversion he was due to face when he was first arrested in 1969.

Mr. Pachman was accompanied by his wife when he entered the courtroom this morning and about six or seven other people were allowed in with cards for public seats.

Court officials refused to allow others in and told a Western reporter that no more seats were available.

Mr. Pachman was released from his first period of arrest at the end of 1970 and there were reports at the time that Communist party leader Gustav Husak had intervened on his behalf.

He had been on a hunger strike for six weeks and when he was released from the criminal wing of the Bohnice Hospital, he was said to have been too ill to stand trial. He was rearrested last January.

Campaign Will End Tonight

Italian Schools Closed as Election Nears

ROME, May 4 (AP)—Nine million Italian students got an extra week of vacation today as politicians stumped the country in the final two days of campaigning for parliamentary elections, on May 7 and 8.

Students were given eight days of vacation so that their schools could be set up as polling stations.

Police throughout the country were on the alert to prevent violence by extremist groups.

In Milan, police sources said that 15 politicians and industrialists had been given special protection after the discovery of lists of kidnap victims prepared by the Red Brigades, Italy's leftist urban guerrillas who want to disrupt the elections.

Prospective Victims

According to the sources, prospective victims included two top executives of Fiat, Italy's huge automobile company. The Red Brigades reportedly wanted to match the kidnapping of Oberdan Salustro, the Fiat executive abducted and slain by leftist guerrillas in Argentina.

Meanwhile, in Genoa yesterday, Italian police raided another urban guerrilla hideout, seizing a large supply of arms.

Three persons, identified as members of the leftist extremist group 23d of October, were arrested on charges of trafficking in arms.

Police seized two trunks filled with more than 50 rifles, pistols and submachine guns, all said to have been stolen.

Latest public opinion polls showed that millions of electors had not decided how to vote. Other indications pointed to an unprecedented boost for the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

The various polls disagreed in their forecasts for the Communists. Some predicted losses and others gains.

The Christian Democrats have said in their campaign that they would choose their coalition partners on the basis of vote results.

The choice, they say, is between the conservative Liberals and the Socialists, who want a political role for the Communists.

The campaign will end at midnight tomorrow. Voting will start at 7 a.m. Sunday and end at 2 p.m. Monday. Results are expected to be known by Tuesday morning.

Anti-Fascist Concert

MILAN, May 4 (Reuters)—The chorus and orchestra of

Milan's La Scala Opera House have decided to hold a special "musical manifestation" to protest resurgent Fascism in Italy.

The action, made at a meeting last night of the theater's artists and workers, has the support of Italy's three major trade union confederations.

In a communiqué the opera house employees said that the concert was intended to unite the worlds of art and labor "in the struggle against resurgent Fascist thuggery and the danger of reaction, which threatens reforms indispensable for the democratic development of the country."

The communiqué said that the concert would be held later in the month.

Naples Court Sentences 221 For Faking Drivers' Licenses

NAPLES, May 4 (AP)—A Naples court last night imposed sentences on 221 defendants convicted of charges growing out of a nationwide scandal concerning faked driving licenses.

In one of the largest trials in the city's history, doctors, engineers, civil servants and owners of car-driving schools were charged with selling driving licenses without tests to anyone willing to pay from \$170 to \$510 for them.

Police said that they uncovered the racket after a series of road accidents involving nearly blind motorists with licenses describing them as having excellent eyesight.

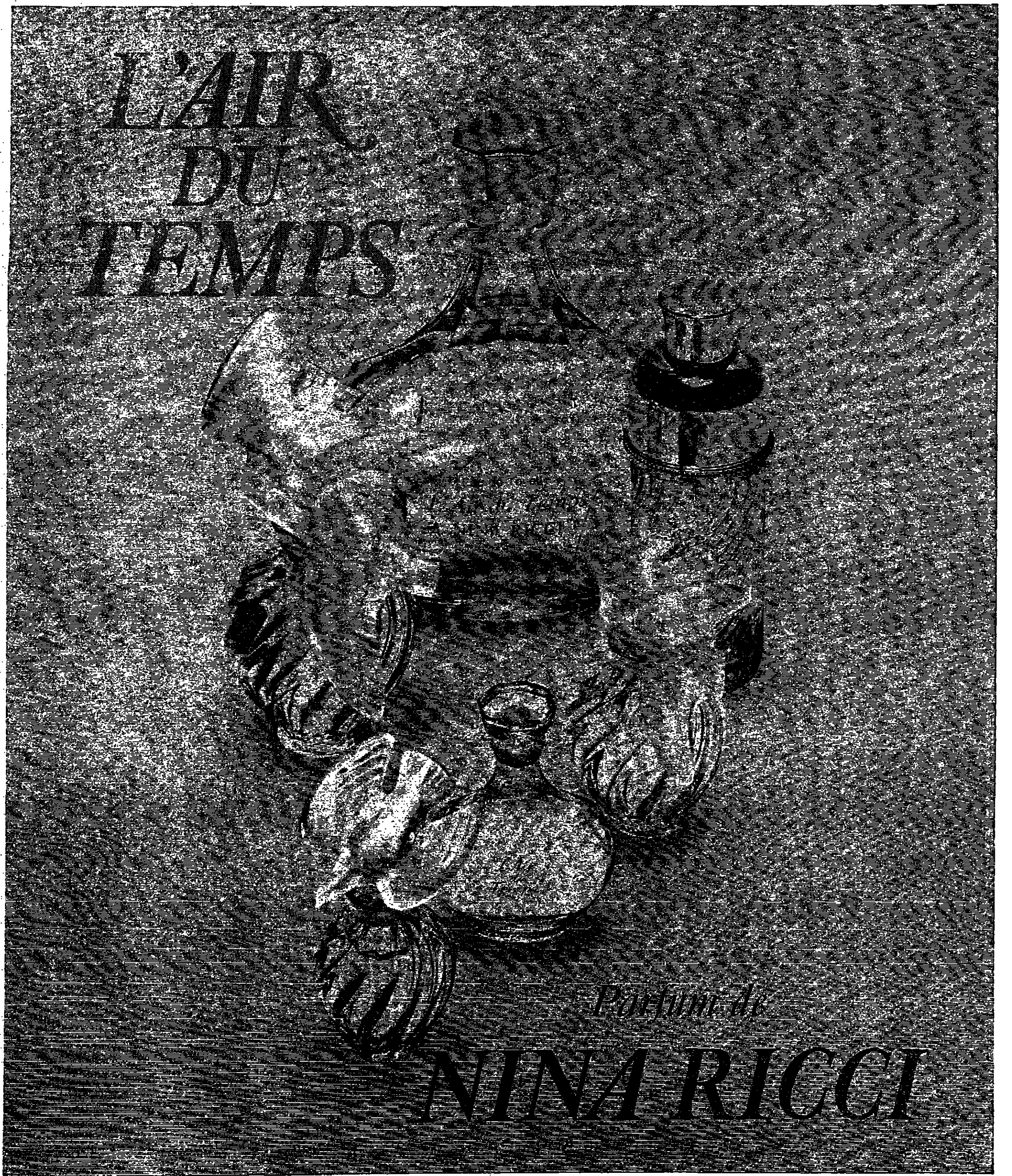
The court dropped charges against 53 of the original 274 defendants for lack of evidence.

The others were found guilty of bribery and faking official documents.

The heaviest terms were for Luigi Geri, 38, an engineer in charge of the state-required driving test, and Sabato Boccia, 35, and Giuseppe Frate, 42, described as the racket's masterminds. They each were sentenced to five years in jail and fined \$510.

Six of 20 doctors on trial were acquitted. The others were sentenced to eight months each in jail. Most defendants, including some holders of the faked licenses, drew 18-month terms and fines of \$102 each.

The trial lasted five months. Investigations in the case started in spring, 1967, in Rome, Naples, Sicily and many other areas in southern Italy.



The Alaska Pipeline: Not Now

Sometime in May, as things look now, Secretary of the Interior Morton will announce his decision on the Alaskan pipeline. This project, designed to carry oil from the rich fields on Alaska's Northern Slope to year-round ports on the state's southern coast, has been more thoroughly studied than any other pipeline ever proposed. Yet some questions, key ones in our judgment, remain unanswered and on the record before him the secretary should refuse to grant the permit for the pipeline's construction.

The argument that has been made against this project is almost solely an environmental one. The line would run from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, through miles of uninhabited tundra and mountain ranges and across rivers and streams, in an area essentially untouched by man.

That its construction would change this area, one of the last remaining large pieces of wilderness under the American flag, cannot be denied. That its mere existence after the construction crews have departed would change things is unquestioned. How much the change would be is open to debate and the new, elaborate environmental impact statement prepared by the Department of the Interior might have triggered that debate except for the statement's great length and inaccessibility even to the groups most concerned. Nevertheless, that statement makes it clear that the change, even if held to the minimum now technically possible, would be substantial and, if a major error such as a pipeline break occurred, could be monumental.

That, in itself, is sufficient reason to give the secretary pause before granting this permit to build this pipeline in this place at this time. It might not be sufficient reason to refuse to grant that permit if the country was in desperate need of the oil and if there were no alternatives. But the country, in our judgment, is not that desperate and there is an alternative. The current application for the permit and the record accompanying it simply do not make out a case to the contrary.

The basic argument for building the pipeline now, as we understand it, is to reduce American dependence on foreign oil in the years ahead, a dependence that is constantly increasing and that has obvious economic and foreign policy implications. The extent of that reduction in dependence is in dispute largely because estimates of how much oil the nation will need a decade hence differ. But using the figures most favorable to this

pipeline, its construction would reduce the amount of oil the United States would have to have in 1980 from the Eastern Hemisphere from 10 times as much as it gets now to six times as much. That difference, it seems to us, is not sufficient to justify an all-out effort to bring in the Northern Slope oil regardless of the environmental costs involved.

Even if it were the fact that there is an alternative ought to be given more serious consideration by American officials than it has been so far. The Canadian government is greatly interested in building a gas pipeline from that same area in the Far North through the Mackenzie Valley into the center of the continent. It is also greatly interested, if the comments made here last month by the Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources are any indication, in having the two pipeline projects joined into one. The objections to this, so far as we can tell, are that a pipeline across Canada would cost more and take longer to build. But it would pose substantially fewer risks to the environment in that the Canadian line would avoid, rather than cut through, major earthquake zones and eliminate the necessity for shipping the oil in tankers down the continent's West Coast. The inherent risks of an oil pipeline in an earthquake zone and a tanker going through the West Coast fishing areas are obvious.

If we are right in our judgment about the degree of dependence on foreign nations involved in oil needs, the time advantages of building across Alaska are irrelevant. But even if we are wrong, another factor enters in. It has been widely reported that some of the oil companies which own large parts of the Northern Slope field are negotiating to sell that oil to Japan once the pipeline is built. If that is true, the whole dependence argument seems to us to have been wiped out as a fraud.

Putting all these things together, it is clear that Secretary Morton ought to reject the pipeline application. At the least, he has an obligation to explore fully the feasibility of the Canadian route and then to report fully to the American public on his findings. Too much of the fragile nature of Alaska's wilderness and of the waters of Canada's West Coast is at stake to do otherwise. Time is not of the essence in this situation; correctness of judgment is, for the damage once done by the construction of a pipeline across that vast area can never be undone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Takeovers in Canada

Canada has projected a surprisingly modest first step toward greater control of its own economy by means of government procedures for screening foreign bids to take over Canadian businesses. The limited nature of the move reflects Canada's sharp debate about foreign investment and the Liberal government's cautious approach to legislation on this subject.

Following an exhaustive government study of foreign investment and the problems it could pose for Canadian sovereignty, Prime Minister Trudeau's cabinet has at last decided to act, for the present, only on business takeovers. Even at the accelerated rate of recent years, takeovers usually amount to less than 20 percent of direct foreign investment in Canada; but politically they are the most sensitive form.

Takeovers will not be banned by the new bill but the prospective foreign buyer of a firm worth more than \$250,000, or earning annual revenues exceeding \$3 million, must

demonstrate that the takeover "will result in significant benefit to Canada." The government has intervened previously in specific instances to halt takeovers by American interests. Now it will have machinery for the systematic review of all major takeover bids.

The Conservative and New Democratic parties have attacked the bill for not going far enough to impose Canadian control over foreign firms or to expand Canadian participation and ownership. But while responding to a rising tide of economic nationalist sentiment, the government did not want to frighten off the large-scale American investment that has contributed so much to Canada's industrial development and high living standards.

Mr. Trudeau's prudent approach should frighten no one while giving the government an additional instrument for encouraging Canadians to greater participation in their country's development.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Factor in Negotiations

Since it is obvious that Mr. Nixon could not go to Moscow on May 22 if the military situation turned into an outright disaster, the American side does not deny that it is counting on a certain moderating influence of Moscow on Hanoi. But no one in Washington believes the Soviets are willing or able to stop the North Vietnamese offensive. The North Vietnamese breakthrough is from now on a new factor adding to the negotiation file an element that might well lead Hanoi to buy on its own account the American proposals it rejected in 1971: standstill cease-fire, deadline for the withdrawal of all American forces, exchange of prisoners. This is just an assumption, but it is being made in official American circles, which notice with pleasure that Le Duc Tho did

not mention the seven-point plan of the Viet Cong on his return to Paris. What reception could the United States give such a proposal? —From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Explosive Mideast Ingredients

Whether or not President Sadat thinks a war is coming in the next 12 months, his speeches do help to illuminate the dangerous sterility of the present situation. American initiative is totally discredited; UN initiative hardly ranks any higher; Resolution 242 has been finally torpedoed by Israel and its sponsors have nothing to put in its place. Neither an excessively confident Israel nor an excessively despairing Egypt can be regarded as anything but an explosive ingredient.

—From *the Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

MAY 5, 1897
BREMER—The launching of the new twin-screw steamer *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, said to be the largest steamer in the world, took place at the Vulkan Works yesterday in the presence of Emperor Wilhelm II and a numerous suite. It was built for the New York service of the North German Lloyd in Bremen. The newest "ocean greyhound" is 646 feet long. Its registered tonnage is 13,800, while its displacement is over 20,000 tons.

Fifty Years Ago

MAY 5, 1922
NEW YORK—Federal District Judge J.C. Hutchinson of Houston, Texas, has ruled that it is illegal for American vessels to carry liquor, even outside the three-mile limit. The ruling violates the contention that American ships may open their bars when they have passed this limit. Should the judge's decision be sustained by the higher courts, shipowners say that it will certainly be a death-blow to American passenger service.



No Veterinary in the House

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—Italy approaches its most crucial election in a quarter of a century with curious insistence on repeating past events, slightly off beat. Perhaps the only comparable vote in the relatively short history of the Italian Republic was that of 1948.

The stakes are certainly similar—continuation of a viable democratic system dominated by the Catholic center and backed by the United States, or of that system crumbling eventually into a political combination guided by the powerful Communist party, largest in West Europe.

In 1948 the challenge was openly acknowledged by both Washington and Moscow. They spent millions supporting their clients here and encouraged their propaganda to maneuver openly. This time although the same confrontation exists in fact, nobody mentions it. There is discreet absence of admitted external interest and the campaign is based on internal policy factors.

Intense Concern

Yet there remains intense foreign concern with this balloting which is of enormous importance to the strategic future of the Mediterranean and of "Europe" because of Italy's ties to NATO and the Common Market.

As is often the case with intelligent, cynical Italy, which seems frequently to have discovered a way of governing itself with no government at all, hope of effective democratic administration seemed lost by last spring. Yet, as is also often the case, Italy fooled both others and itself.

Almost every contemporary problem exists here. There are the juxtaposed problems of a developed, industrialized north and an underdeveloped south needing capital injections. Italy still contains two civilizations neither of which accepts the other. While venerating both the outmoded Adam Smith and the outmoded Karl Marx, it can replace neither.

Yet, seeming paralyzed by this paradox and threatened with the same kind of apparent violence that produced Fascism fifty years ago, the country was suddenly galvanized by a regional election last June emphasizing the dangers of neo-fascism. Since then a subtle power contest shaped up.

On July 21, 1971, I wrote: "The United States has decided as a matter of policy that its interest will best be served in Italy by revivification of a unified Christian Democratic [center] party. Therefore it is determined to help press for that party's reorganization prior to the parliamentary elections."

Invisibly this determination appears to have been reflected in this land which wearily respects strength. Last December, much to the surprise of everyone but especially of Moscow, Giovanni Leone, a Christian Democrat, was elected president—without, to their astonishment, needing to rely on the Communists for support.

Since then there has been a Christian Democratic revival. In two months they have moved from despair, anticipating a massive loss of parliamentary seats, to a hope of holding most of their present number of deputies. The threat of menacing extremist gains, especially on the far right, has considerably dimi-

shed and, to the left, the Communists are on the defensive. The violence of Maoist youth groups seems only to have strengthened the central political core their extremists wish to destroy. Now even the Vatican, largely muted in local politics since the era of Pope John XXIII, has been speaking ever more loudly for the center. And the Christian Democrats have swerved from left toward moderate right for the first time in years.

Minds Made Up

The traditional prejudice of Italians, with their incomparable experience, has been to oppose central government which so often was sponsored from abroad. At times it has seemed impos-

sible to govern this country and at other times unnecessary. But the people now appear suddenly to have made up their minds that the job is required and only they can do it.

The vote comes Sunday and the last minute resurgence apparently favors the center. Only when the ballots are counted can it be ascertained whether this tide started too late.

At desperate moments in the past, it has been said of modern Italy: "It can be compared to a centaur, which, when ill, doesn't know whether to call for a doctor or a veterinarian." A similar illness 50 years ago produced the brutal veterinarian ministrations of Mussolini. This time a doctor is preferred.

Giving Brandt a Chance

By W. Averell Harriman

WASHINGTON.—In one of the most fateful and uncertain votes of recent years, an almost evenly divided West German Bundestag will shortly be asked to ratify the treaties Chancellor Brandt has negotiated with Moscow and Warsaw.

Relations with these countries have been so improved that the West German chancellor has been warmly received in both former enemy capitals. His initiatives have been widely welcomed and he has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Agreement has been reached among the four occupying powers and the German authorities which could finally settle the problem of Berlin. But all this on the forthcoming vote. If the treaties are defeated, a chain of unfortunate events will be unleashed that could check and perhaps reverse the trend toward settlement of East-West differences.

A provision of prime importance in the treaties is the acceptance by West Germany of the Oder-Neisse line as the permanent western border of Poland. The Potsdam Conference of July, 1945, permitted Poland to assume administrative responsibilities for former German territories up to that line but left the final determination to the peace settlement, which 27 years later has still not taken place.

Led to Fears

This lack of legal settlement has kept alive an unrealistic hope among expellees from the lost territory and other Germans that the de facto boundary might be changed. This has led to fear of German revanchism in Eastern Europe, and undermines stability.

The United States, as well as the European countries, East and West, have a profound interest in the final acceptance of the existing border. Everyone will benefit from a relaxation of tensions and fears.

With ratification of the treaties, the people of Poland and other Eastern European countries will feel more secure and be less apprehensive about West Germany. When Poles feel threatened by West Germany, they turn to Moscow for protection. As they feel more secure, their natural and historic desire to look toward the West will be encouraged.

Moscow has indicated that it will not make any additional concessions to secure ratification. A cold period of Bonn-East European relations or even East-West

relations is likely to ensue if the treaties fail in the Bundestag. Without ratification Moscow also has stated it will not implement the agreements on West Berlin. It would be tragic if anything should happen to set aside this most constructive and painstakingly negotiated agreement that would go far toward stabilizing Berlin, which has been the most explosive point in Europe.

With the repudiation of the treaties, the possibility of further progress would be lost. There would be no European security conference. Negotiations for a mutual balanced reduction of forces in Europe, the best way to bring U.S. troops home, would be stalled. The failure of West Germany to relieve tensions by ratifying the treaty its government had negotiated would increase support in Congress for the Mansfield amendment requiring large unilateral withdrawals of U.S. forces in Europe, an unwise way to reduce our presence.

U.S. Influence Lacking

This administration has been ambivalent about the Brandt Ostpolitik and has not put its full influence behind it. It has evidently been fearful that a decrease in tension might reduce NATO solidarity. But the effect on the Warsaw Pact would be at least as great. In any event, the purpose of NATO is not the structure itself but to add to security. Settlement of areas of conflict further that goal. The administration has seemed so wrapped up in the meetings in Peking and Moscow that it has neglected our vital interests in other European relationships.

The Christian Democratic party in West Germany is using the treaty vote to attempt to bring down the Brandt government and bring itself to power. It is shameful to permit domestic politics to upset vital European progress. The Christian Democrats' failure to muster the necessary absolute majority by just two votes in last week's vote of no-confidence still leaves the situation precarious because for ratification it will be Brandt who must obtain an absolute majority.

The Christian Democrats have taunted Brandt over lack of American support for his Ostpolitik. Certainly the United States should bring strong pressure quickly but firmly on the Christian Democrats making plain our concern over their opposition

French Murder Case Tries Justice System

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—A routine investigation into the murder of a 18-year-old girl in the mining town of Bruay, in Artois, has turned into a confrontation between two of France's most powerful institutions, the *notaire*, and the *juge d'instruction*.

Because of the forces involved, the murder of Brigitte Devivre last April 6 in a field behind her home has become the most prominent murder case here in years. And the center of attention is not the slain schoolgirl, but a strong, silent *notaire*, a tower of respectability in his community; and a peppery, talkative little judge from nearby Béthune, who had the *notaire* arrested, and so far has resisted the considerable pressures being brought to free him.

To understand the prominence being given this case—why it has dominated the front pages of the national press for almost a month—something must be known of the forces involved. The *notaire*, in France, has its roots in the scribes of antiquity, evolved under the Roman law and emerged in its present shape at the Revolution. Trained as a lawyer, the *notaire* eventually touches every citizen's life, whether by officiating at his marriage, authenticating his deeds and trusts or settling his wills and estates. In rural communities, the *notaire* is one of the notables, that small body of men of note—once designated by the king—which runs things.

Notaire Jailed

Only in this case the *notaire*, Pierre Leroy, 37-year-old Rottarian and sportsman, is in jail, indicted for the mutilation and murder of Miss Devivre. The man who put him there, Judge Henri Pascal, 51, has focused attention as never before on the role of the *juge d'instruction*.

The office of *juge d'instruction*, or investigating magistrate, dates from the Revolution, but it, like the *notaire*, also has its origins in antiquity. French jurisprudence states that the institution is descended from the traditional practices of the Roman Catholic Church. For this reason, perhaps, the *juge d'instruction* has the reputation of being a prosecutor, although he is nothing of the kind.

He is one of the institutions that distinguishes French civil law from Anglo-Saxon common law. He is investigator, fact-finder and indicting body rolled into one. But he is above all a judge, by definition impartial, and his role is only to recommend accusation and trial of those he believes likely to be guilty.

The only similar thing in common law would be the grand jury, though it is a much more passive body. It is also the *juge*

d'instruction who gives civil law courts their reputation for pre-suming guilt rather than innocence; this because the *juge d'instruction* represents a kind of preliminary trial, screening out the obviously innocent before hand.

In the Bruay case, Mr. Leroy was questioned because his name was seen near the scene of the crime and Brigitte was seen going to a man shortly before her death. Under questioning, Mr. Leroy's alibi showed several inaccuracies. Judge Pascal ordered him held in preventive detention, though the *notaire* continues to proclaim his innocence.

That was three weeks ago. Since then many voices have been raised to protest. Mr. Leroy's innocence. To begin with, the fellow notables came forward to vouch for his character. The French *notaire* itself, a harassed that one of theirs only be held, began to work for his release. At one point a simple-minded working-man confessed the crime, bringing what Monde called ironically the general "relief" that the "natural order of society" was being maintained and that a worker, not a notable, was guilty. Unfortunately for the natural order of things, the confession was a hoax.

But it was obvious that the French establishment was uncomfortable. A former Justice Minister wrote an article asking, "Is our justice just?" Finally, last weekend, the *procureur de la République*—the prosecutor's office—requested, as he may, Mr. Leroy's release.

Judge Pascal, as he may do, turned down the prosecutor, who is his superior. The strain of the little judge was showing. He called a press conference to explain his position. "There has been a case," he said, "where the accused stayed in jail three or four months and then confessed. It is easy to criticize the judge, but in the end he is shown to have been right."

TV Documentary

All this had an extraordinary effect on the nation. French television decided to do a documentary on the situation. Just how powerful was the *juge d'instruction* that he could turn down the public prosecutor, which is hardly the body that usually urges liberty for the some 10,000 persons held at any time in preventive detention awaiting trial. Was the *juge d'instruction* really as Balzac wrote, "the most powerful man in France, more powerful even than Louis XIV."

Judge Pascal dismissed such notions at his press conference. "We are alone," he said. "We must decide things with our consciences. It is with my son and my conscience that I have decided that Mr. Leroy stays in jail."

Of course if Mr. Leroy were a *notaire* hardly anybody would have noticed that he is in jail. The fact that he is a *notaire* has finally brought to the public the true nature of preventive detention.

In a country where there is a bad preventive detention, a serious matter, especially if it is unfairly applied. Judge Pascal means to apply it fairly and has run up against the established. But what of those thousands of others waiting away in jail, many still unaccused.

Justice Minister René Pluy introduced reforms two years ago to liberalize preventive detention, but they never have been applied. The fact is that preventive detention is supposed to be an exceptional measure, has become ordinary. It has taken the detention of an exceptional person to bring it to light.

Letters

Words

Surely, with all the richness of the English language, a better label for women jockeys (JETT, May 4) could be found than "jockeyettes." Not only is the word inelegant, but it carries a questionable tone—like a female version of the thimblelike men sometimes wear. The British may chide Americans for their erosion of the English language, but...

R. LITTLE

Paris.

All Aboard!

Regarding the news about Amtrak (JET, April 29-30), the Senate should have fined Roger Lewis (President of Amtrak) and not just cut down his salary. If this executive was allegedly not efficient on \$129,000 a year he can only get worse on \$60,000. Amtrak should send a group of

men to France to learn to the SNCF how to run a railroad. Using imagination, modern technique and good promotion, they have built up an excellent system of communication all over France so have the other Western European countries.

It is a disgrace that our United States still has the out-of-date and inefficient system of public transportation.

BENEDICT SAPHIRE

Frejus-St. Raphael, France.

Lucie Noel

I am sure that those of you knew Lucie Noel at a time when she would want to add to her obituary a note of affection and gratitude for her extraordinary kindness, courtesy, and attention, to say nothing of her courage, which was immense.

MARY HUME

Paris.

LONDON

Musical 'Gone With the Wind'

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, May 4 (UPI)—That last night's opening of "Gone With the Wind" should have been greeted by mixed notices in this morning's papers seems, all in all, curiously appropriate.

There is much to admire in this monster musical; but much, too, where imaginative and adventurous concept has run ahead of realistic assessment of what can be accomplished in a mere three hours on a mere stage, and in a mere theater, even so commodious a house as the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

The problem with "Gone With the Wind," as theater, is one of both substance and scope: pageantry, panorama, history—and drama. It first appeared as a theater piece in Tokyo, of all places, where it ran for nine hours. The present musical, directed by Joe Layton, and with music and lyrics by Harold Rome, is an adaptation of that production, also originally seen in Tokyo, with the running time reduced to four hours.

Reduction to the present three hours was assisted, according to Layton's wife, the actress Evelyn Rossell, by the fact that "hello,"

in Japanese comes out something like "May the white blossoms of your mother's kindness fall on your Sunday dinner." American English is less circumlocutory, even 19th-century Georgian.

Familiarity

A second problem is familiarity. Just about everybody has read Margaret Mitchell's novel, or has seen the MGM film, or both, and knows Scarlett, Rhett, Ashley and Melanie as Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. And almost everybody has a cinematic recollection of the burning of Atlanta.

What to leave out? What to cut? Layton has, astonishingly, cut very little, probably not enough. There is much ingenious telescoping, assisted by miracles of scene shifting. The basic concept is a human drama played out downstage against a kaleidoscopic background of Civil War. The result is a triumph of choreographic counterpoint, so stunning, however, as an example of directorial fluency and virtuosity that the drama is sometimes lost in its own restless setting.

This is not only a uniquely choreographic musical—not surprising in so accomplished a choreographer as Layton; it is also

uncommonly operatic in the sense that music is almost continuous, as background, orchestral and choral, when not in the throats of the principals themselves. It is evocative music, shrewdly paced and tastefully scored; but it lacks

the memorable melodies urgently required in this instance to put the principals on even terms with stagecraft and choreography.

The Principals

Not that the principals don't do well with what Rome has given them, or that what he has given them does not fall engagingly upon the ear. June Ritchie, as Scarlett, on stage almost the entire evening, is only a moderate singer; but she turns in a brilliantly and mercurially bitchy characterization, and for a girl born in Blackpool and raised in Manchester she sounds incredibly Georgian.

Harve Presnell, her Rhett But-

ler, an American opera singer, has looks, charm and voice, but not quite the mature abrasive toughness and insolent self-possession that made Gable's Rhett so memorable. The remainder of a large company is uniformly well cast.

It is probably a mistake to introduce a live horse for Scarlett and Rhett's getaway from burning Atlanta—as splendid a conflagration, by the way, as any since Nero's. Horses belong in the circus—with sawdust. Last night's nag rose to the occasion in the time-honored fashion, brought down the house, and trotted off, leaving the outskirts of Atlanta most hazily booby-trapped.



Harve Presnell as Rhett Butler, June Ritchie as Scarlett.

Irving Marder: Debasing an Art

PARIS (UPI)—The comic-strip world of innocent merriment, a world of mischievous children and clean-fibred, strong-jawed heroes whose expletives are limited to words like "Gosh!" and "Gee whiz," has been invaded by evil-minded interlopers. No kidding.

A bookshop near the Sorbonne, which specializes in university texts, also sells over the counter "comic books," most of them originating in the United States, that are overtly (oblatenly) would perhaps be a better word) obscene. Some are labeled "Adults Only" and some are not. Colorful but crudely drawn, they appear to be aimed mainly at adolescents. At a quick glance you might overlook them among a pile of "Mutt and Jeff" or "Popeye" books.

But a closer look is guaranteed to curl your hair. Among the most revolting is one of several illegitimate offspring of Superman, "Captain Guts Comics," issue No. 2 is subtitled, "Captain Guts Smashes Black Power!" Captain Guts is a caricature of an All-American hero; the book is emblazoned with such phrases as "For God and Country" and an American eagle holding aloft a banner inscribed, "In God We Trust."

Walking along a metropolitan street and looking rather dazed, he encounters a shapely Negro girl and thinks (in a bubble caption), "She's black! Pant! Gasp! Must be a prostitute!"

He darts into a nearby saloon, gulps a beer and changes into Captain Guts, an awesome figure of sexual vitality. He can also fly. He takes off after his prey and is about to close in when he is confronted by her protectors—a gorilla-like quartet called the Black Phantom Elite Party. He destroys them by a strategy that, apart from its absurdity, cannot be described in a general circulation newspaper.

In the second episode he encounters the girl again: "I am no longer Ambrosia Sweetmeat, common hustler of the ghetto streets... now you must face the wrath of... the Phantom Queen." A tremendous battle ensues before she is conquered. The drawing, though crude, is sexually explicit, and the dialogue bubbles are full of four-letter words.

Another of these books, originating in Berkeley, Calif., but printed and distributed in Europe by Paradox, in Holland, features the adventures of Coochy Coozy. "Nakedly alone against a bevy of hot Nazi sinners, Coochy Coozy meets The Gorilla Women of the Third Reich." Abducted by two of them in a fast car, he is told, "Fran Hildagard is interested in meeting potent individuals with such

high-spirited character, like yourself!" They take him to a carnival site. "Deep underneath the midway, Coochy meets Frau Hildagard and finds hundreds of well-trained, loyal women, each chosen for her virility and patiently waiting for the cultivation of the perfect genes for the 'Master Race!'" After that it gets even sillier.

On the back cover an artist figure, looking up from his drawing board with a leer, asks: "Are you harboring a powerful sexual attraction for cute little cartoon characters?" Above that is a thought-balloon with the caption "When you buy a Coochy Coozy comic you're not getting just a silly-ass funnybook... but your share in a dream." The balloon encloses a drawing of goose-stepping soldiers in Prussian-like uniforms.

Sickest of all these books, perhaps, is one published in Berkeley by Last-Gasp Ego-Funnies. (It seems not at all unlikely that these are all produced by the same company.) This one is called "Binky Brown Meets the Holy Virgin Mary." On the cover a Virgin figure is holding Binky's head as he sits astride a long serpent. "Speak, my son," she says. He replies: "But—my thoughts—no! Impure thoughts—no!"

A note inside the front cover says, "Dealers are instructed, under pain of mortal sin, not to sell it to [children]. It's probably a venial sin even to sell this comic to adults." This is amply borne out by the contents, the tone of which is set by the opening incident: Little Binky is playing ball on the stairs and the ball goes astray. "Sweet Jesus, Mary and Joseph!" says his mother. "You've destroyed the Madonna"—fragments of the statuette lie on the floor.

Subsequently, Binky has his first orgasm, thinks impure thoughts about the nuns at his school, and asks difficult questions in class: "Can't Moslems or, uh, Jewish people go to Heaven and get to see God even if they're good?" The teacher replies: "Those who through their own grave fault do not know that the Catholic Church is the true church, or know it but refuse to join, cannot be saved!"

Some days later the teacher informs the class that Kathy Ploss, on whom Binky has a crush, is about to undergo major surgery. And so "the misguided little bastard prayed till his knees ached," and Kathy recovered.

The cumulative effect of these books, like most pornography, is not titillation but tedium. The drawing is inept, the stories infantile. And they're not funny. They have merely debased a great popular-art form.

Waverley Root

Despite the Stench, People Like It

ASAFTIDA is known to most persons in the Western world chiefly as a means of playing stupid practical jokes based on its putrid odor, which has been described variously as resembling that of onions or garlic, unbearably intensified.

The smell resulting from the sulfurous organic compounds it contains is so much more repugnant than these comparisons would suggest that it is scarcely realized that the substance which emits such a stench could possibly be acceptable as food. Nevertheless, not only has asafetida been so used (and is still so used), but in ancient times it was granted extravagant praise. In a more recent period, Dumas wrote that asafetida "has a repugnant odor which affects Europeans strongly; Asiatics, on the contrary, eat it with pleasure, and use it so extensively that sometimes the air one breathes, in a place where it is consumed, is infected by it."

Asafetida is a native of Iran, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, a plant of the family of Umbelliferae (like carrots and parsley), which grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet, and takes four years to become sufficiently mature to yield the gum which is the form in which it has been most widely used in cooking. An incision made in the stem close to the top of the root, from which oozes a pearly white sap, hardening quickly to a pinkish and then reddish-brown nearly liquid gum. The nearest relative in Europe to asafetida, (*Ferula foetida*), is the so-called giant fennel (*Ferula communis*), native to the Mediterranean area, which reaches a

height of 8 to 10 feet, and, so far as I know, is not used for food.

The word asafetida is derived from the Persian *asa* (masia, resin, gum), which became *asa* in medieval Latin, plus the classical Latin *foetida*, stinking. Despite this frank description, it was not only prized as a condiment in ancient times, but was considered something of a panacea in medicine. Among other things, it was recommended as a stimulant for anemic people, was supposed to rid the intestinal tract of worms, and was prescribed as an anti-spasmodic in cases of hysteria and nervous ailments. Modern medicine agrees that it has carminative and anti-spasmodic qualities, and it is still used in pharmacy.

Nureyev to Dance For Canadian Ballet

TORONTO, May 4 (AP).—Rudolf Nureyev will dance several main roles and do some choreography for the National Ballet of Canada when it tours 34 North American cities this fall.

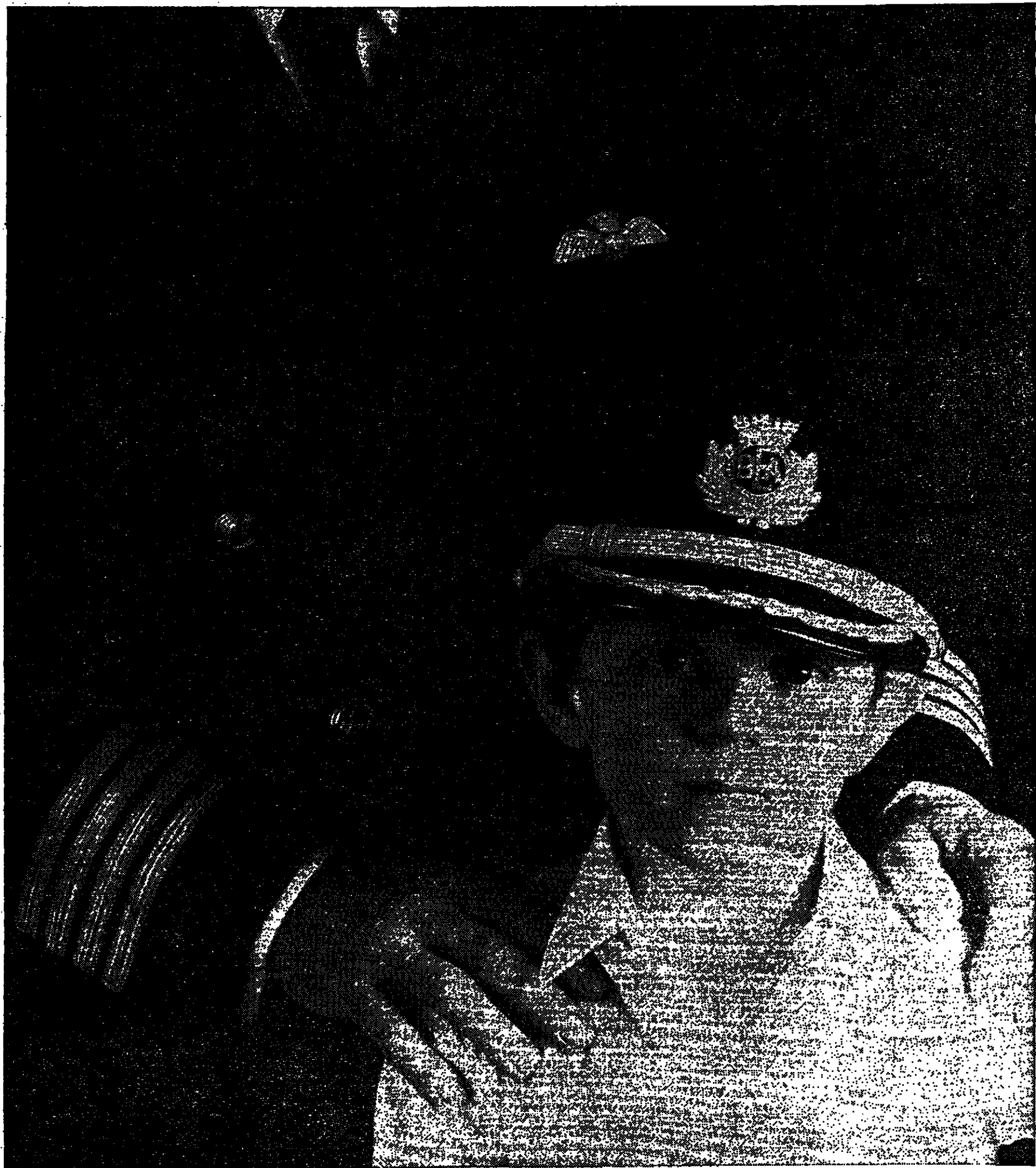
Impresario Sol Hurok announced that the company will have its first production of Tchaikovsky's "The Sleeping Beauty." In addition, the company will perform "Swan Lake" and "La Sylphide" in major cities.

The 23-week tour will open Sept. 1 in Ottawa, and include performances at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington and theaters in 27 other U.S. cities.

It was the Persians, a valiant people, who popularized asafetida in the ancient world, where it was not only accepted as a seasoning, but at certain times and places ranked as perhaps the most important of aromatic plants. The Persians crunched segments of its stem like candy and ate the leaves as a vegetable, calling it "a dish for the gods." The Greeks included it among the ingredients of an elixir compounded from opium, reputedly sovereign against snakebites. It is probable that it was the supposedly extinct Roman *siphium*, or at least closely related to it. It may have disappeared from the knowledge of the Western world after the collapse of the Roman Empire, like so many other foods which Rome had imported from the East, to be returned to Europe a thousand years or so later, for the word is first recorded as appearing in French only in the 14th century. It was still playing a recognized role in cookery as late as the 18th century, when the last king of Poland, August Poniatowski, rubbed the edges of his plate daily with asafetida.

Today, though, asafetida, despite its acrid taste, is still used, occasionally and sparingly, in French cooking. It is eaten regularly only in the regions where it is grown, in India and Iran, where the whole plant is consumed as a fresh vegetable; the choicest portion is the interior of the stem, esteemed a luxury.

© 1972, Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



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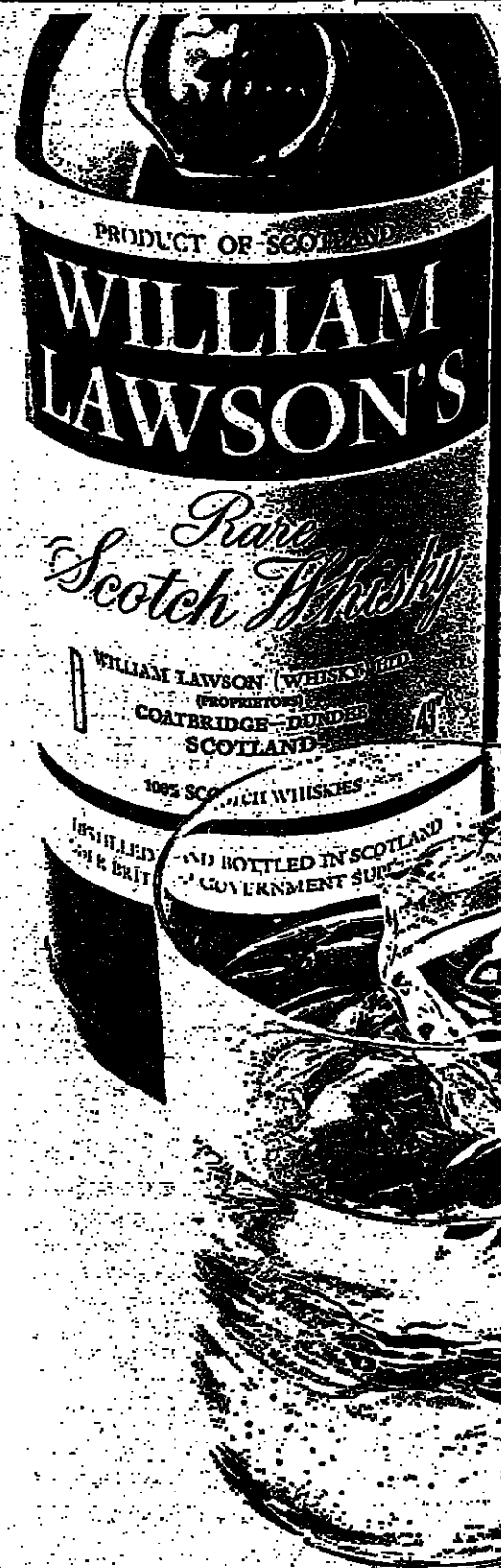
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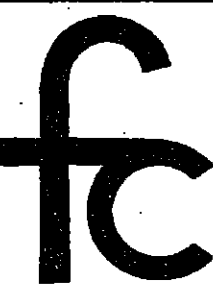


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Education French-U.S. Student Exchange: An Increasing Two-Way Flow

By Betty Wether

PARIS (UPI) — The immediate postwar years and up through the 1950s when American students were flooding into France, the foreign student was still a rarity on U.S. campuses.

Today the flow is increasing, sometimes dramatically, in both directions. This is accompanied by a constant search on official and private levels to find new ways for stimulating and improving the quality of exchange, not only will today's student or scholar seek to immerse himself in another country's culture and to strengthen his academic in a particular specialty, but he may also be encouraged to consider what he can in turn offer the host country.

In 1964-1965 there were 44,000 foreign students in the U.S. By the academic year 1970-1971 this figure had more than quadrupled to 144,708. The number of foreign students in the U.S. increased twentyfold over the same period from 1955 to 1971.

France the Leader

On the other side of the picture, the number of U.S. students studying abroad in 1969-1970 was 32,148 (figures from the "Institute for International Education" are presented as "minima") and are always one year behind those tabulated in the U.S., the highest ever recorded. This marked an increase of 28 percent over the previous year. For the year 1970-1971 there were 6,291 U.S. scholars and faculty members working or studying in foreign universities.

More U.S. students, 6,219 for 1969-1970, came to France to study than to any other country, including Canada (5,447), Mexico (4,438), West Germany (2,152) or the United Kingdom (2,085).

Some of these come individually to take advantage of low tuition, government supported restaurants, health services, etc. But the vast majority are enrolled in one of the "Academic Year Abroad" programs sponsored by an increasing number of American colleges and universities.

In fact, these have mushroomed with such lightning rapidity over recent years that the U.S. Embassy, which has counted 81 U.S. institutions offering everything from the classic junior year to freshman through graduate studies, will soon publish a detailed catalog-guide. Twenty-six of these programs are located in Paris, while others are set up in 36 French provincial cities, including seven in Alsace-Lorraine, and seven in Cevennes. The Kalamazoo-College Academic Program in France, for instance, offers the possibility for students enrolled at its Michigan campus to take their junior year in Alsace-Lorraine, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand or Strasbourg.

Programs vary widely in cost and outlook. Some practice total immersion by enrolling their students entirely at French universities while others send them virtually to a big plane and deposit them in Paris or, like a lonely American outpost, somewhere in the French provinces.

France, on the other hand, with around 2,000 students enrolled in American universities, ranks far down (18th) on the list of foreign countries with students in the United States.

This discrepancy is due in large part to the fact that while the majority of Americans in France are undergraduates, the French go to the United States almost entirely to further their graduate studies.

But it is also due to the high tuition costs of American universities, which generally range from between \$2,000 and \$3,000 as com-

pared to the nominal, under \$25, annual tuition fee at French universities.

"One of our primary concerns," said Robert McLaughlin, assistant cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Paris and a member of the Franco-American Commission for Educational Exchange, "is to find ways of increasing grants for French students. But we are also working on a number of ways to stimulate exchange which don't involve money. These include 'twinning' of French and American universities, increasing the number of reciprocal teaching fellowships, etc."

Needs Help

"But I would say," he added, "that just as important as money is the problem of bridging the information gap." It is almost impossible for a French student to grasp the extremely decentralized nature of the American university set-up. You give him the list of the nearly 3,000 American colleges and universities and he's lost. In short, he needs tremendous help and this is where we are making a particular effort."

Whereas the greatest proportion of U.S. students in France comes to study the humanities, the French go to the United States to gain proficiency in science or engineering and to an increasing extent in business administration and management.

Emphasizing the importance which the French government and private business place on training French nationals in this latter specialty, the Fondation Nationale pour l'Enseignement de la Gestion des Entreprises, an increasingly important factor in Franco-American exchange, has used its \$25-million budget (both government and private funds) to provide 250 scholarships over recent years for graduate study, mostly in the United States, in

the business and management field. Grantees are bound by a contractual agreement to teach for three years upon return to France.

The tremendous interest built up over recent years for American study programs in French universities (the University of Toulouse alone has 2,800 students enrolled in these courses) also acts as a stimulant for French students to go to the United States.

In 1971 the large counselling service at the American Embassy in Paris received 15,000 inquiries. The same service offers a large reference library with catalogs from nearly every U.S. educational institution and issues prepared materials, which are sent to U.S. representatives in the provinces, to scores of French libraries and universities.

Last year the embassy set up a provincial counselling service which began as an experiment but which was so successful that it will continue on an annual basis. This program sends to the provinces on six-week tours, four counselling experts who visit over 90 French university-level institutions.

Working closely with the embassy is the Franco-American Commission for Educational Exchange (FACEE), which is actually nothing more than a steadily evolving operation grown out of what was originally known as the "Fulbright" program, a concerted effort on the part of both governments operating on a combined \$500,000 budget to foster academic exchange between the U.S. and France.

Making a Selection

One of the commission's primary functions is to make a "selection" of French graduate students which it recommends for grants to some 30 private American and French foundations.

Forty-five of these were awarded last year. It also screens students for the French government, which offers another 200 scholarships for study in the U.S.

In addition, it provides its own "Fulbrights" either as full or partial tuition grants or as Travel Only (T.O.) grants to American students, scholars and professors coming to France or to French counterparts going to the U.S. This year 50 Americans and 261 French received such financial assistance directly through commission funds.

Last year the commission advised 2,000 candidates, preparing 800 dossiers from which 300 graduate students received FACEE approval. These in turn were assisted in the preparation of their "transcript of record" and advised on the choice of a university.

Since the French, either through a kind of snobism or simply ignorance, have a tendency to concentrate in the same 13 prestige universities in the U.S., an attempt is made to provide information on lesser known institutions which, however, have good departments in a particular specialty. They are told, for instance, that for a good degree in mechanical engineering they need not necessarily apply only at MIT, Cal Tech or Berkeley and that, indeed, their "American" experience may be richer if they leave the beaten path.

Orientation Booklets

Candidates also receive details on the entrance examinations which most American universities require of foreign students: the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language), the G.A.T. (Graduate Record Examination), a test in the candidate's specialty, or the A.T.G.S. (Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business). These exams are given in Paris and several pro-

vincial cities 4 or 5 times a year. In their general counselling capacity, the U.S. Embassy and the FACEE put out booklets both for French going to the U.S. and Americans coming to France. These provide not only detailed information on the main differences between the two systems and the pitfalls of each, but also practical advice.

For the French, the booklets advise taking along typically French gifts, kind of "trinkets for the natives," like perfume, scarves or reproductions. One booklet also suggests they bring a small cookbook and, if possible, at least one sample menu which the student should be able to execute himself. There is invariably a warning about including an adapter for electrical appliances and a hint that a few concise books on France may help in the event that the student is asked to speak at a local "Rotary" or "Lions" club.

While the French are warned about "overheated American buildings and freezing outside temperatures," the Americans coming to France are told that few French homes or classrooms have central heating and that they should be prepared to dress accordingly. Americans are also advised to bring along such things as an oral thermometer. Finally, however, they are told to forget the "persistent and inexplicable myth that living in France is 'cheap.'" "The 1920s terminated decades ago," one reads in "Welcome to France," "and although they provide lively literature, they should not be used as a gauge to modern life."

After the massive budget cuts which brought the American contributions to the "Fulbright" program down from \$160 million in 1967 to \$160,500 in 1969 and the number of grantees in consequence dropping from a previous 290 to 300 to 11 in the 1969-1970 academic year, the commission has

redistributed its efforts in new and, as it's turned out, often more gratifying ways.

"Now we must get the most mileage out of our 'Fulbright' dollar," said Genevieve Acker, head of the American section at the FACEE. "There are no longer abuses as there were sometimes in the past, no more students simply immersing themselves in Paris life while on a kind of paid vacation. Our main effort in this direction has been to build up what we call our junior lecturer program. These are mainly grantees who are earning their doctorates in French literature but at the same time, since they are cultivated young people with teaching experience, can offer up to 5 hours of teaching, generally in American studies, in the French university of their choice. They are all top-quality men and women, scrupulously selected, and the program is proving a great success." This year 18 junior lecturers are working and studying in France.

A new service, recently created by the commission and expected to enjoy equal development and success, is called the "Clearing House." It will assist French and American professors on all levels who wish to exchange positions, houses, etc., for an academic year.

"Through all of this," concluded Mr. McLaughlin, "our basic philosophy is that tourism just isn't enough anymore to understand another country. That's why we are going all-out along with the French to make exchange in every way so that more and more young, intelligent people will not only immerse themselves in another country's culture and gain a maximum from the experience, but will also be prepared to contribute something of their own understanding and skill in exchange."

(U.S. Embassy Counselling Service, 2, rue St. Florentin, Paris 1.)

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, May 4 (UPI).—This is how the critics rated new stage productions:

"Crucible," Arthur Miller's play about the Salem, Mass., witch-hunts revived by the Lincoln Center Repertory Theater, got generally good reviews.

"One of the best productions the company has given us... This is probably Mr. Miller's best play," Olive Barnes writes. When the play was first produced in 1953 it "seemed to be an artist's reply to the Salem witch-hunts... This is to the play's ultimate advantage," he wrote in The New York Times.

John Berry directed, at the Vivian Beaumont Theater. "An Evening With Richard Nixon And..." by Gore Vidal, got mixed reviews from two critics.

Olive Barnes, of The Times, reports: "I laughed a lot at this political blood-letting—and yet at the end I felt a little cheated. Nixon—quoted out of context—quipped at the end of the play that he had no chance or reply..."

AP reporter William Glover describes the play as a "thinly veiled continuation" of Vidal's debate with William F. Buckley, in 1968, that later on is enlarged into a multiple confrontation. Edwin Sherin directed the cast headed by George S. Irving as Nixon.

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(Continued on Page 12)

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1972

Page 11

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Profit Outlook Gloomy at Hoechst

Farmwerke Hoechst has little prospect of increasing profits this year after a 28 percent drop in group earnings last year to 245 million DM, executive chairman Rolf Sammet says. He predicts a turnover increase of between 5 and 7 percent for the year, after group turnover in 1971 rose over 7 percent to 8.86 billion DM. In the first quarter, sales were 1.9 percent up on the same 1971 period at 2.1 billion DM, Mr. Sammet says.

AEG Expects Pre-Tax Profit Rise

AEG-Telefunken expects group pre-tax profit to rise "substantially" this year after falling 38 percent to 140 million Deutsche marks from 1970 to 1971, Hans Groebe, chairman, reports. Worldwide sales will climb to 10.5 billion DM from 10.05 billion marks last year, he adds. In the first quarter of 1972, Mr. Groebe says, worldwide sales rose 13 percent from a year earlier.

China Reports Rich Mineral Finds

China reports it discovered rich deposits of coal, iron, copper and molybdenum in its eastern province of Anhui last year. The official New China News Agency says the iron deposits alone account for one-fifth of the combined total of iron discovered in the province since 1949.

Marathon Oil Sees Earnings Gain

Marathon Oil's earnings will show "a substantially better comparison with 1971 than the first-quarter results would indicate," if product prices continue to show reasonable strength,

J. P. Donnell 2d, president, told the annual meeting. This improvement isn't expected to materialize, however, until the second half of the year," he added. Marathon's first-quarter net income declined 35.5 percent to 54 cents a share due to "extreme weakness" in prices for distillate fuel oil in West Germany, generally lower refined product prices in the United States and curtailed production in Libya and higher tax and royalty payments to its government, Mr. Donnell said.

Franco-Italian Link in Soft Drinks

Source Perrier, a major French producer of mineral waters and soft drinks, reports it has acquired 35 percent of the capital of San Pellegrino, of Italy, subject to government approval. Perrier also says it has signed a technical and marketing agreement with San Pellegrino designed to strengthen their position on the international soft drink market, especially in the European Economic Community. Perrier is known to be negotiating marketing facilities with Margarine-Union, of West Germany.

Cities Service to Open Copper Mine

Cities Service Co. says it plans to develop a large copper ore deposit in Arizona. Construction is expected to cost approximately \$100 million. The company says site preparation is to start immediately on construction of a 40,000-ton-a-day mine and mill complex to develop the deposit at Pinto Valley. When completed, Cities Service says, the operation will have an annual production of 125 million pounds of recoverable copper and some molybdenum.

Consensus Among Economists

U.S. Battle Against Inflation Will Hold Rise to 4 Percent

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP-DJ).—The battle against inflation is faring worse than most Nixon administration planners care to admit but not as badly as many critics contend, according to a consensus of private economists.

Almost no one among the private economists who keep a close tab not only on bare price statistics but on more fundamental developments that ultimately can affect price tags now believes that the overall rate of inflation can be brought down to the administration's original goal of between 2 and 3 percent annually by the end of 1972. Rather, many analysts look for a year-end rate of roughly 4 percent.

At the same time, however, almost no one anticipates a return anytime soon to the disastrously rapid rates of price increase—exceeding 8 percent on an annual basis in some months—that occurred in 1969 and 1970.

Inflation Marginal. Ironically, this view attaches little importance to the administration's control program. Private analysts generally feel that the regulatory bureaucracy, at the most, can exert only a marginal influence on the long-run course of prices.

Some analysts contend that any reduction in economic slack—in both machine and manpower—in coming months would tend to reduce inflationary pressure. A reduction in the amount of idle plant capacity, for instance, would tend to reduce unit labor costs, which in recent years have been a prime element in the inflation problem.

Robert H. Parks, chief economist of Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co., is among analysts who believe that "surprisingly" large productivity increases will show up as the business expansion progresses.

Happenstance should also serve to hold down labor costs in coming months, in that relatively few major labor contracts come up for negotiation this year. Among the factors that militate against a major reduction in inflation in coming months is the

massive amount of red ink appearing in the federal budget—estimated at about \$34 billion for the year ending June 30 and roughly \$25 billion for fiscal 1973.

Such deficits tend to fuel inflation. Government efforts to finance big deficits, such as through Federal Reserve purchases of Treasury securities, tend to swell the nation's money supply. Excessive monetary growth, in turn, kindles inflation, experience indicates.

The money supply, in fact, has been rising sharply. Since late last year, it has risen at an annual rate of about 10 percent, far above the 5 percent or so that many economists claim is consistent with noninflationary business expansion.

Some analysts note that the recent sharp rise in the money supply follows a period of very slow monetary expansion—a rate of less than 1 percent annually between July and December, 1971. Accordingly, it is argued, monetary growth over the past year or so has not really been all that excessive.

One huge imponderable hangs over the outlook for prices, analysts stress. To the extent that the current step-up in fighting in Vietnam leads to higher military spending, inflationary pressure is likely to increase. However, some economists argue that beyond this year U.S. involvement in Vietnam is likely to diminish, regardless of what now happens on the battlefield. If that turns out to be the case, pressure on prices in the long run should tend to subside.



Jean-Louis Bergeron



Christopher Tilley

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Jean-Louis Bergeron, president of Shell-Chimie, French chemical unit of the Royal Dutch Shell group, has been appointed general manager, regional marketing, of Shell International Chemical, London, effective July 1. He will be succeeded by Claude Fiamon, who is also named a vice-president of Shell-Française.

At Morgan Grenfell (Overseas) Ltd., Christopher Tilley has been named a director and will take charge of the Munich office, while Eckhart Koch becomes an assistant director, also in Munich.

Elliot Kulick has been elected president and a director of Paul R. Ray International, U.S.-based executive recruitment, merger and acquisition consultants, with offices in London.

Kenneth E. Bond has been appointed vice-president, finance, of Luxembourg-based Overseas

Inns SA, while Vernon R. Tull has been promoted to managing director of the company's bus and car division in Belgium.

Sovirel of France has announced that Jean Regis, former managing director of the television division, has taken over as managing director of the industrial glass firm, succeeding Hugues Ferrin who retired.

Gaillaume Gaudinay has been named to succeed Henri Deroy as president of Cie, Internationale des Wagons-Lits, effective July 1.

Auto Sales Up In U.S., But Imports Lag

DETROIT, May 4 (AP-DJ).—U.S.-made auto sales started to accelerate last month but imported auto sales dropped.

The pace of U.S.-made car sales in April rose 9.3 percent from a year earlier to a record for the month, helped by a 23.6 percent surge during the final third of the month.

The rate of imported car sales, after hovering close to year-earlier levels during the first quarter, deteriorated, dropping an estimated 10 percent for the month.

Volkswagen, still the leader, reported a 29.6 percent drop to 36,875 units. Toyota showed an 11.5 percent decline to 20,124 units and Datsun sales plunged 34 percent to 11,912 units.

However, sharp increases were registered by Capri up 84.6 percent and imported by Ford (up 180 percent), Renault, Subaru, Saab, Colt imported by Chrysler from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (up 308 percent) and Honda (up 180 percent).

Sales by Ford rose 17.8 percent and American Motors showed a 39.7 percent spurt. Deliveries of General Motors dealers were up 6.8 percent, but Chrysler deliveries were off 0.5 percent.

Fund Cash-Ins Seen Topping Sales in April

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—A survey of several major U.S. mutual funds with aggregate assets of about \$24 billion indicates the industry may again have redeemed more shares than it sold last month.

The funds surveyed represent about 35 percent of the industry's assets. All but one said they had net redemptions during April. History lends further credence to the possibility of net redemptions for April because since 1969 April cash-ins have exceeded those in March. The industry has had net redemptions for the past two months, with gross redemptions increasing steadily since January—thus drying up the purchasing power of these large institutional investors.

Japan Firms' Profits Mixed

TOKYO, May 4 (AP-DJ).—Sumitomo Light Metal Industries said today its net profit fell 16.6 percent in the half-year ended March 31, although sales rose by 3.9 percent.

Earnings were 376 million yen (\$1.2 million), down from 451 million yen in the same period of 1971, while sales totaled 23.7 billion yen, up from 22.8 billion.

Sumitomo cut its semi-annual dividend to 2 yen, down from 2.5 yen a year earlier.

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, meanwhile, said its net profit rose slightly in the same period.

It said earnings were 3.72 billion yen, up from 3.71 billion yen in the year-earlier period. The company declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 2.5 yen.

Kawasaki said its sales were 148.9 billion yen, compared with 130.4 billion in the same period of 1971.

Nippon Mining Net Up

TOKYO, May 4 (Reuters).—Profit rose 0.97 percent at Nippon Mining Co. in the half-year ended March 31 compared with the preceding six months, the company said today.

The firm got an unchanged 2.5-yen dividend on profits of 1.43 billion yen, up from 1.42 billion yen in the previous six months.

Sales totaled 121 billion yen compared with 114.7 billion.

Hitachi Shipbuilding. In another report today, Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. said net profit fell 11 percent in the half-year, to 1.6 billion yen from 1.8 billion yen in the preceding six-month period.

Sales were 107.8 billion yen compared with 100.5 billion, Hitachi said. It declared an unchanged 3.5-yen dividend for the period.

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Profits (millions)... 0.41 -3.97
Per Share 0.08 —
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 762.12 709.81
Profits (millions)... 1.32 -11.1
Per Share 0.30 —

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First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 334.0 338.0
Profits (millions)... 3.8 3.6
Per Share 0.10 0.08

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Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 155.99 156.19
Profits (millions)... 4.84 4.65
Per Share 1.49 1.43
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 437.19 453.91
Profits (millions)... 12.13 11.8
Per Share 4.01 3.60

* Restated.
* Excluding extraordinary credit of \$2.7 million, or 0.01 cent a share.

Liggett & Myers
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 189.2 156.1
Profits (millions)... 8.2 6.97
Per Share 0.95 0.81
* Restated.
* Excluding extraordinary credit of \$2.7 million, or 0.01 cent a share.

Fourth Quarter* 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 243.9 232.2
Profits (millions)... 6.51 5.77
Per Share 0.92 0.80
* Restated.
Year
Revenue (millions)... 770.2 719.8
Profits (millions)... 21.35 19.78
Per Share 3.26 3.05

Continental Airlines
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 81.85 70.21
Profits (millions)... 0.32 -2.79
Per Share 0.03 —

Grand Met Extends Bid
LONDON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—Grand Metropolitan Hotels today extended until May 12 its \$250-million bid for Watney Mann Ltd. The offer, due to expire today, is being opposed by Watney directors.

NYSE Steady Despite Fears Over Vietnam

Token Gain By Dow Called 'Breathing Spell'

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices held steady today, despite investor concern over the military situation in South Vietnam, where the Communist forces have made spectacular gains this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average, displaying its first advance since last Friday, climbed slowly during the day to finish at 997.31, up 3.84.

In the three previous sessions the Dow dropped a total of 20.70. Some analysts viewed today's token gain as a "breathing spell" in the wake of earlier losses. Despite the Dow's upswing, losers outpaced winners by a 7-to-6 margin.

Sharing honors were a strong automotive group and numerous glamour issues, the latter showing more of a bounce in the afternoon. General Motors rose 1 1/4 to 78 7/8. Chrysler, selling ex-dividend, gained 1/2 to 34 3/8. Ford rose 1 to 69 3/4. This followed the report of record new-car sales for the final third of April and also for the full month.

American Motors, repeating as the most active issue, sped ahead 7/8 to 9 1/8, closing at its best price of the year. It also ranked as the Big Board's leading percentage gainer. This performance was fueled by the company's March-quarter profits of \$6.3 million, or the second-best quarter since 1965. A year ago, American Motors sustained a loss of \$4.8 million. Car sales for the company, the nation's fourth-ranking producer, are climbing.

Warner Communications, former Kinney Services, rose 1 to 43 3/4 after announcing an acquisition plan for its subsidiary, Television Communications Corp.

Levitz Gains. Levitz Furniture climbed 1 1/4 to 48 1/2 after disclosing a gain of 80 percent for the first quarter. This reflected a substantial increase in the number of Levitz units during the last year.

Raylon, up 1 1/8 to 71, showed higher first-quarter profits. Climbing by fractions after reporting increased earnings were Mapco, Planning Research and American Standard. Hoffman Electronics, up 3/4 to 26 3/4, said it expects a substantial profit gain for 1972.

Amex Stable. Meanwhile, after three trading days of sharply declining prices this week, American Stock Exchange shares showed stability today. As measured by the index the prices were down only 0.01 to 27.48, in quite slow volume of only 3.8 million shares.

The story had an even better ending in the OTC market where the NASDAQ index managed to show a gain of 0.41, to end at 126.70.

Trading over-the-counter was described as mixed but "fractionally higher" in moderate volume, which means prices tended to move up but not by much in most instances.

NASDAQ actives included Faraday, 13 1/2, up 1/2; Educator Executive, 48 1/2, up 1/4; Rank, 30 1/4, up 5/8, and North Central Air, 6 1/2, unchanged.

On the bond market a late rally helped corporates to improve toward the end of the session. Recent secondary issues closed up 1/8 to 1/4 in spots.

In the government market Treasury bills showed some strength but dealers said technical factors accounted for the move.

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS SINCE 1935

NATIONAL DISTILLERS CHEMICAL CORPORATION

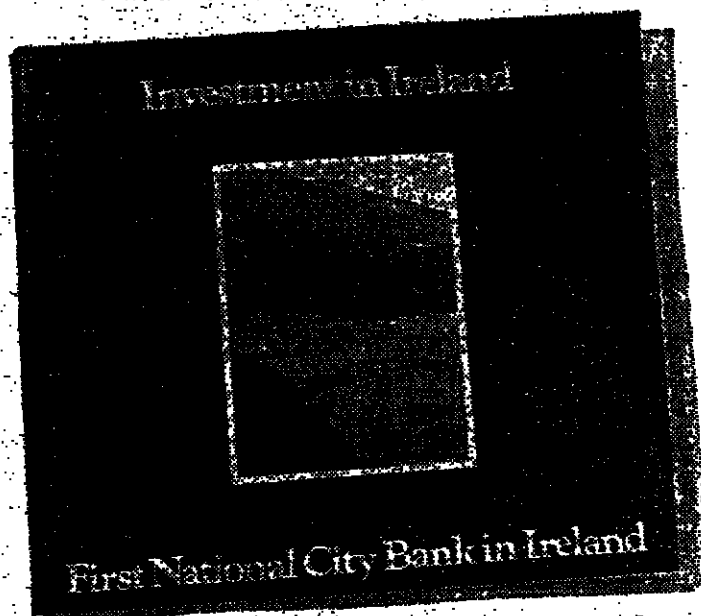
DIVIDEND NOTICE
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per share on the outstanding Common Stock, payable on June 1, 1972, to stockholders of record on May 11, 1972. The transfer books will not close.

April 27, 1972
RAMSEY E. JOSLIN,
Vice President-Financial

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	Vol	Bid	Ask	First	High	Low	Last
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

	Price		
	Xen		
Abahi Glass	250	Abazin J. W.	
Abazin Camera	350	Abazin Kyr	
Abi Nip. Print	388	Abi Nip. Print	
Abi Bank	480	Abi Bank	
Abi Photo	480	Abi Photo	
Abi	119	Abi	
Abi Motor	328	Abi Motor	
Abi	328	Abi	
Abi Lin	328	Abi Lin	
Abi P.	328	Abi P.	
Abi Soap	328	Abi Soap	
Abi Brewery	328	Abi Brewery	
Abi	328	Abi	
Abi	328	Abi	
Abi Ind.	328	Abi Ind.	

	May 4, 1972		
	50.35	50.40	
London	50.35	50.40	
Paris	50.35	50.40	
Frank (12.8 Mtp)	51.15	51.17	

U.S. dollars per ounce.

SAVE AND PROSPER

DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
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HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

	N.A.V. Price	Sub
	PRICES ON MAY 1, 1972	
S&P Dollar Fund	\$ 4.23	5.61
S&P Sterling Fund	\$ 4.73	5.61
S&P Jardine Jap. Fd.	\$ 4.23	5.17
Hamstead Co. Ltd.	\$ 4.23	5.17

DEALING EVERY MONDAY

	PRICES ON MAY 3, 1972	
	Monitor Co. Ltd.	
Monitor Co. Ltd.	\$ 4.23	5.61

DEALING EVERY WEDNESDAY

International

	Year.	Prev.	High.	Low.
Amsterdam	118.7	118.7	118.9	96
Brussels	140.79	140.14	141.08	131
Frankfurt	197.35	191.65	191.58	184
London 300	537.5	535.3	540.3	479
London 500	328.57	325.30	328.08	198
Milan	471.21	471.01	473.2	43
Paris	123.3	123.9	125.6	100
Sydney	555.71	547.48	554.58	538
Tokyo (a)	251.25	250.73	251.35	198
Tokyo (b)	3371.24	3358.41	3380.54	2712
Zurich	390.4	390.1	390.4	347

(a) raw. (b) old.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal, played at New York's Cavendish Club, one of America's greatest players speculated in the bidding and landed in a virtually hopeless slam. But he successfully led East astray with a pseudo-squeeze.

North opened one club and chose to raise the heart response rather than rebid one no-trump. This provoked South into gambling with six hearts—he was confident that his partner would produce at least one of the red aces, and that there would be some chance of 13 tricks.

Although North produced the heart ace, chances of making 13 tricks were negligible, even after West's somewhat helpful lead of the diamond ace. West helped further by shifting to the spade nine, and the ten, jack and ace were played.

With three losing spades and only two winning clubs to discard them on, some Souths might have surrendered at this point. But this declarer, Ira Rubin of Paramus, N.J., saw a ray of hope.

Obviously it was useless to discard two spades on dummy's clubs, since the spade situation would then be clear to the defense. Instead South drew trumps and played all but one of his red suit winners to reach this position:

South led his last trump, on which West and North each discarded a club. It seemed vital to East to keep his club guard, so he parted with the spade king. South proudly claimed the last three tricks, and West exploded.

East would not have fallen prey to this pseudo-squeeze if he had remembered South's bidding. The jump to six hearts, without Blackwood, surely indicated that South had first round control in two suits—in this case, spades and clubs.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ Q106
 ♥ A15
 ♦ 762
 ♣ AK103

WEST
 ♠ 942
 ♥ 372
 ♦ A54
 ♣ 9762

EAST
 ♠ KJ7
 ♥ 6
 ♦ J953
 ♣ QJ854

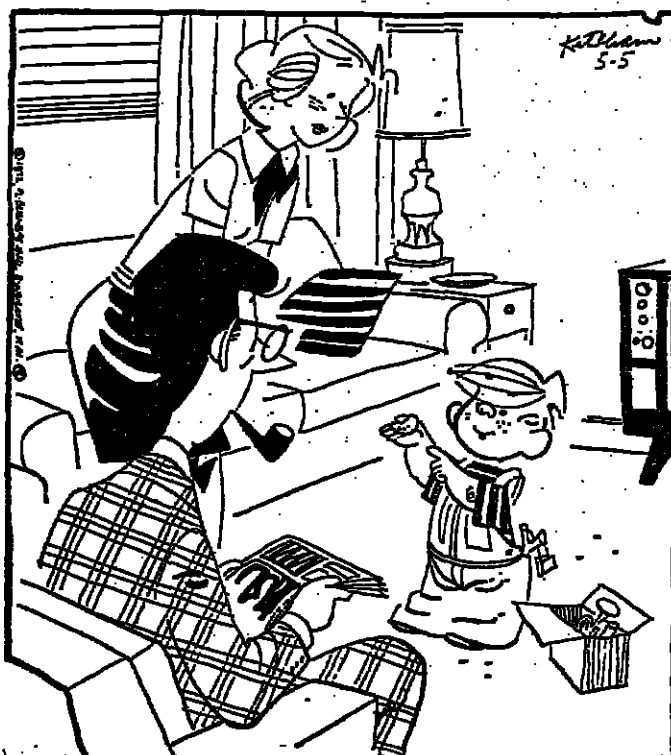
SOUTH
 ♠ A853
 ♥ KQ10943
 ♦ KQ10
 ♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
 2 ♥ Pass 6 ♥ Pass
 West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

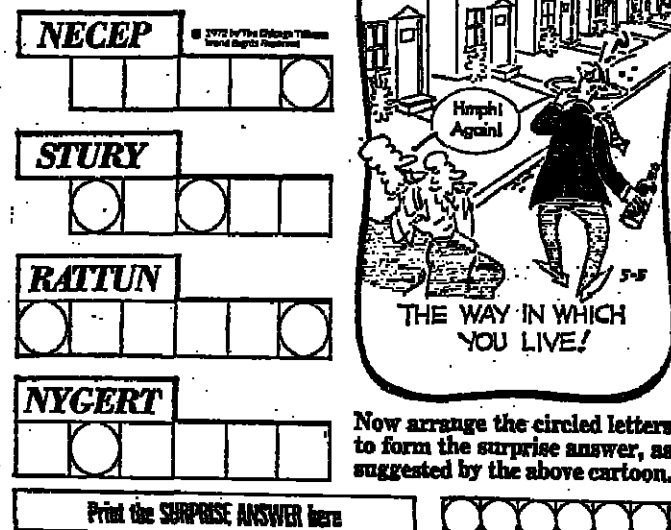
S	I	A	G	S	I	D	E	S	L	A	P	P
L	E	G	A	L	I	N	E	I	N	A	E	
A	L	A	M	O	J	A	Z	Z	B	A	N	D
V	E	R	I	T	R	I	C	I	T	I	N	E
H	A	I	R	E	M	Z	I	A	R	E	S	
I	N	S	E	C	R	E	T	I	N	C	I	T
A	D	O	N	A	L	I	S	S	P	A	R	O
R	A	I	S	T	O	N	E	A	G	E		
A	M	B	L	I	E	Q	U	I	T	E		
P	O	L	A	I	R	U	N	D	E	R	I	N
P	R	O	C	R	I	A	T	E	D			
L	O	N	E	S	I	T	E	S	C	I	A	R
E	N	D	I	S	R	I	T	E	I	A	M	O

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: FLAKE TOPAZ LOTION POISON
 Answer: All the crook got from the jewelry stickup—PASTE

BOOKS

SOCIALISM

By Michael Harrington. Saturday Review Press. 436 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALTHOUGH his considerable faith and energy must have been sorely tried by the events and the attendant ideological turmoil of the last decade or so, Michael Harrington has gone right on doing what his friend and adviser Irving Howe, speaking of his own task as a socialist essayist, once described as steady work. Throughout the period, Mr. Harrington has been a nuts-and-bolts activist in the American Socialist party (whose chairmanship he assumed in 1968) and at the same time has turned out an impressive body of issue-oriented yet ideologically coherent articles and books, the best known of which, "The Other America," is credited by some as having been the book that first called public America's attention to her poor people. Now, as the dust of the 1960s begins to settle into the mud of the 1970s (I mean the big mud in which we are still waist deep), Mr. Harrington has produced a climactic work—an almost prodigious attempt to redefine the past of socialism in order to rationalize the feasibility of its future. And in so doing, he has for a moment at least made our politics seem viable once more, and our collective future like something worth living for.

It is not by any means that he has built an airtight case. Doubtless, some readers will dismiss his lengthy brief as an elaborate exercise in wish fulfillment—a highly tendentious reshaping of history to predict an extremely unlikely future. And they will do so with some justification. For instance, the Karl Marx that Mr. Harrington seeks to rescue from the stranglehold of orthodox (in order to exonerate him from responsibility for disasters, like the Soviet and Cuban experiences, that have occurred in his name) may seem to some a very in-orthodox Karl Marx indeed—a Karl Marx who really intended to describe a democratic situation when "he used the word 'dictatorship'." In his famous phrase about the coming to power of the proletariat, a Karl Marx who "in the 1860s... became the first Marxian revisionist," and a Karl Marx who was to provide aid and comfort to bolshevism only because of a brief aberrational period in his development—to mention but a few points in Mr. Harrington's unimpaired (and to me refreshing) interpretation of his ideological hero.

For instance, Mr. Harrington's case for the existence of a broad social democratic thrust in present American political life depends in part on his arguments that it was actually the labor movement that nearly elected Hubert Humphrey in 1968, that only a small minority of the labor unions (specifically the building trades) have discriminated against blacks, and that the affluent technol-

ical intelligentsia identified such as Thorstein Veblen and John Kenneth Galbraith are potentially members of a proletarian class "concerned with creating the good society." None of which seems implausible, but which nevertheless, comes as a jolt, especially in the hurried form that Mr. Harrington must at times marshal evidence to support his case.

And for instance, in spelling out his specific proposals for the immediate steps to be made toward the utopian socialist future of shared plenty, Mr. Harrington rejects Kenneth Boulding's image of "space ship earth," even as faith in unlimited technological growth, and, in a particularly unusual departure from recent left tradition, endorses space exploration for its promise of technological "spin-off" in as-yet-unforeseen areas. All of which is to touch upon a mere handful of the many surprising positions this book takes up.

But what is impressive in all this is not the soundness (or lack of it) in his arguments, nor even the passion of his faith. What is astonishing is the imprint of the steady worker—the inexhaustible determination not to lapse into solipsistic ideology or simplification of the promise of violence, but to take each fragment of reality around us and fit it into a coherent whole. It is because of this determination that one is willing to accept a view of Karl Marx that none of his most ardent supporters has yet managed to convey. It is because of this determination that one is willing, at least for a moment, to share Mr. Harrington's vision of a sort of heaven on earth. (At the last moment, by the way, just when one was beginning to despair over his materialism, Mr. Harrington acknowledges that this heaven would be nothing but an economic one, and no panacea at all for the tragic problems of being human.)

In "Chance and Necessity," the French biochemist Jacques Monod concludes his case against Marxian dialectical materialism by stating that "Finally, the ethic of knowledge (as opposed to an ethic of ideology of historical materialism) is, in my view, the one at once rational and resolutely idealistic attitude upon which a real socialism might be built." It would not surprise me if Monod were to applaud the "ethic of knowledge" that informs Mr. Harrington's optimistic case for Marx and the future of socialism.

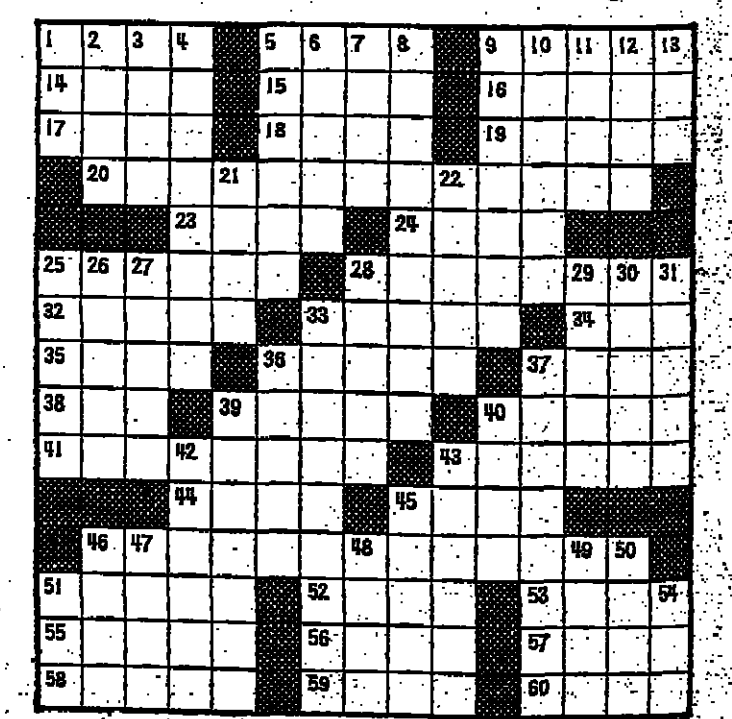
For if nothing else, Mr. Harrington has effectively conveyed the message that we must keep trying to create a world tolerable to its every citizen, and we must work with what we have.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

- ACROSS**
- Share for two lions
 - Small dog
 - Normand of silents
 - Eastern prince
 - Essayist
 - Illinois first name
 - Relocate
 - Best performance: Abbr.
 - "The Snow"
 - Popular hat for May
 - Piquancy
 - Part of a horse
 - Store fodder
 - Enacts
 - Turn away
 - Dye plant
 - Fortune
 - Terrified
 - Gives up
 - Fuel
 - Bayh or Tunny: Abbr.
 - Cautious
 - Better adjusted
 - Pizarro's goal
 - Manipulate
 - Man, for short
 - Drizzle
 - Bar snacks
 - Type of badge
 - Coverage
 - Occasional item of diet
 - Originate
 - Leer at
 - Kind of wolf
 - Slangy agreements
 - Toward the dawn
 - Advantage
 - Smithfield output
 - Raging
 - Not taped
 - Highly excited
 - Examine
 - Choose
 - Punt
 - Trackgoer's goal
 - Purple color
 - Idolator
 - Lump
 - Relaxed
 - U.N. name
 - Swiss bowman
 - Fixes socks
 - Remove
 - Stairpost
 - Exhaust
 - Card game
 - At hand
 - Bumpkin
 - Metric measure
 - All over
 - Sing in a way
 - Flynn
 - Bugs into being
 - Window part
 - Monstrous
 - Often-sticky item
 - Shopping places
 - Dried up
 - Div's offering
 - Foolish
 - Nudge
 - Trife
 - "Queen of the ..."
 - Not large



Lakers Rip Knicks, Regain Home Court Edge in NBA Final

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, May 4 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Lakers, in the final game of the NBA championship series, defeated the New York Knicks 117-96, at Madison Square Garden.

By taking advantage of Knicks' mistakes in the middle of the game to build a 22-point lead, the Lakers won their first NBA title since 1957.

The Knicks, for whom Dave DeBusschere played the first half, were downed by the Lakers' defense, which was aided by the fact that the Lakers took a 2-1 lead in the fourth quarter.

The Knicks, for whom Dave DeBusschere played the first half, were downed by the Lakers' defense, which was aided by the fact that the Lakers took a 2-1 lead in the fourth quarter.

West, in the process, brought his point total to 4,002 in playoff competition during an 11-year career. He holds the record.

While DeBusschere played 20 minutes in the first half, he seemed able to get up and down the floor, and got nine rebounds. But the rebounds were more the result of good positioning than leaping, and he missed all six of his shots. He wasn't hurting the team, but he wasn't doing what he had to do. Nevertheless, most of the time he played, the Knicks stayed even.

Sales of Bulls, Celtics Denied

By NBA Chief

NEW YORK, May 4 (UPI)—Commissioner Walter Kennedy of the National Basketball Association has sought to clarify three issues in question the last two weeks.

The issues were the reported sale of the Boston Celtics and the Chicago Bulls, and the sale of the Cincinnati Reds to the Cincinnati Reds.

Kennedy said that "no request for any kind of change of ownership or re-location of the Boston Celtics."

He similarly dismissed the reported sale of the Bulls to Peter Graham of Vancouver, British Columbia, and San Diego.

Regarding the Reds, a leading stockholder in the Empire City Corp., which was convicted of conspiracy charges in Los Angeles, Kennedy said:

"Without subpoena, power or government 'clout,' we were able to develop no independent evidence which would be taken to discredit Mr. Jacobs' denials of any wrongdoing."

"Now that a court of law has spoken, however, we will, if and when the verdict becomes final, remove the Jacobs family from the ownership of the Cincinnati Reds."

Kennedy said that the NBA has no authority to operate an NBA franchise, he said.

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NO GIFT HORSE—Riva Ridge, the favorite for Saturday's Kentucky Derby, displays a set of teeth as fine as his form.

United Press International.

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Riva Ridge Gets Derby Post No. 9

Key To The Mint Is Out; 16 Entered

By Joe Nichols

LOUISVILLE, May 4 (UPI)—Everybody was satisfied with the draw today for the Kentucky Derby. The famous 1 1/4-mile race for 3-year-olds will have its 98th consecutive running on Saturday, and 16 names were sent through the entry box this morning, on payment of \$1,000 each. A further payment of \$1,000 each will be forthcoming on Saturday to start in the race—the first part of the triple crown for 3-year-olds, followed by the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

Riva Ridge, No. 9, held the Derby. Riva Ridge, who will be ridden by jockey Ron Turcotte, drew post position 9, a circumstance that pleased the trainer of the Meadow Farm horse, Lucien Laurin. Earlier in the week, Laurin had expressed misgivings about drawing a position too close to the inside rail. Riva Ridge continues to be the choice, quoted today by a syndicate.

Hold Your Peace, the second choice on the overnight line, owned by Mrs. Maribel Blum and trained by Arnold Winick, drew the No. 3 position, also pleasing to the trainer. Winick, in fact, had a slip with No. 3 on it palmed before the draw.

No. 16, which is owned by Joseph Straus and is the third choice, drew the outside post. No. 16, a matter of little concern to trainer, Arnold Winick.

Of the other three candidates, Head Of The River drew post 14 and the Middletown Stable's Freetex drew post 15.

Both are back. Cannonero II was a field horse who scored his surprise victory a year ago. The two men who engineered the upset are back, but with two different horses.

Cannonero's trainer, Juan Arias, saddles Hassi's Image, while jockey Gustavo Ayala rides Freetex, which was bred in Kentucky but has done all his racing in Puerto Rico.

With 16 horses in the race, each carrying 126 pounds, the Derby will have a gross value of \$123,800, the winner earning \$140,300.

Riva Ridge, which has started only three times this year, got his final workout this morning. The colt breezed four furlongs in 47 4/5 seconds and came back to the barn without drawing a deep breath.

Hold Your Peace also worked, doing five furlongs in 1:00 1/5. Winick said the Flamingo winner has been right on schedule.

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Blyleven Hurls 4th Victory Darwin Bats Twins Past Brewers

NEW YORK, May 4 (UPI)—

Rockie Bobby Darwin drove home four runs with his sixth homer of the year and a sacrifice fly last night to give the Minnesota Twins and Bert Blyleven a 7-0 home victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

The victory was the fourth for Blyleven without a defeat. He scattered four hits while striking out 10.

He got all the help he needed in the third inning when walks to Cesar Tovar and Rod Carew, a single by Harmon Killebrew and Darwin's long fly to center brought home two runs.

Singles by Carew and Killebrew and Darwin's homer started the Minnesota eighth. The Twins scored another run in the inning on a double by Steve Braun, passed ball and a sacrifice fly by Phil Roof.

Darwin regained the American League home-run lead. He also leads in runs batted in with 19, while batting .432 for the season.

South of Border Darwin, a 23-year-old rookie, gave up trying to be a major-league pitcher and then almost abandoned hopes of becoming a major-league hitter until going to Mexico last winter.

"I could hit a fast ball," the 6-foot-2, 200-pound native of Los Angeles said the other day, "but every time they threw me a curve I would miss. I went to Mexico to learn to hit the break-

ing ball. In Mexico they throw the ball sideways, submarine, with spit on it, overhead," Darwin related. "You really have to follow the ball. If you take your eyes off it, nine times out of 10, you're going to miss it."

Darwin was in Mexico when he heard the Los Angeles Dodgers had traded him to the Twins for outfielder Paul Powell.

A Chance at Last "I felt great about it because I knew I was going to get a chance to play at last," said Darwin. "I just wanted manager Bill Rigney to give me a good look in spring training, hoping things would work out for me."

Darwin, after hitting .283 for Spokane in the Pacific Coast League last season, got into 11 late-season games with the Dodgers and hit one home run but didn't expect to get a chance to crack the Los Angeles outfield.

"He has persevered for so long now," said Rigney, "that he's not going to give in easy. He's waited so long to get here."

Indians 2, Rangers 1 Mitt Wilcox pitched a five-hitter and Graig Nettles scored the deciding run in the sixth inning when catcher Dick Billings dropped a throw at the plate as Cleveland edged Texas, 2-1, at Arlington, Texas.

Tigers 6, Royals 1 Mickey Lolich became the American League's second four-game winner as homers by Mickey Stanley and Willie Horton helped Detroit defeat Kansas City, 6-1, at Detroit.

Reds 5, Pirates 1 Steve Carlton hurled a six-hitter for his fourth victory in five decisions since joining Philadelphia as the Phillies beat Los Angeles, 5-1, at Dodger Stadium. Don Money, who had doubled in two runs in the fourth inning, was responsible for two more in the eighth as his ground ball was misplayed.

Cardinals 2, Reds 1 Reggie Cleveland pitched a six-hitter and Ed Crosely's two-run single gave St. Louis its first victory at home this season.

Thursday Reds Rout Cards On 5 Runs in 8th NEW YORK, May 4 (UPI)—

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Clay Carroll, who came on in the seventh with the bases loaded and struck out Joe Torre, got the victory. He boosted his won-loss record to 2-1.

Cubs 8, Braves 6 Jose Cardenal and Rick Monday each drove in two runs to support the shutout pitching of Milt Pappas as Chicago completed a sweep of a three-game series from Atlanta, 8-0, at Wrigley Field.

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Sports Shorts

because, as a Democratic convention delegate for Sen. George S. McGovern, he would violate the medium's equal-time provision.

The Grand Prix of Monaco Formula One auto race has agreed "under pressure" to increase the number of starters to 25. At the Spanish Grand Prix, held on Monday, Andrew Ferguson, a spokesman for the Formula One Association of Constructors, reportedly threatened a boycott if the number was not increased. Traditionally, the race organizers limit the starters to 18 for safety reasons, and this year had decided to admit 20.

The course has been slightly modified this year, moving the pits to a less congested area.

Investigators said that some persons who are opposed to holding the 1976 Winter Olympics in Colorado set fire to the 50-meter ski jump at Copper Mountain near Steamboat Springs. Earlier this week, vandals painted anti-Olympic slogans on the wood structure. The blaze destroyed the wooden landing platform, the only one of its kind in the state. The jump had been proposed for use in Nordic events in the 1976 games, to be hosted by Denver.

Ribot, one of the greatest thoroughbred sires and undefeated in racing, has died. The 20-year-old Italian-bred stallion died in Lexington, Ky., where he was standing stud for John Galbreath's Darby Dan Farms. Ribot, the European champion from 1954-56, won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamps race course in Paris twice among his 16 victories. He sired Arts and Letters, the 3-year-old U.S. champion in 1965, Tom Rolfe and Graustark, and through last year his offspring were credited with 83 victories and \$3,013,038 in purses in the United States alone.

Ribot suffered an attack from an unknown malady and, finally unable to stand, suffered a ruptured diaphragm, trainer Nolin Gentry said. The cause of the attack is not known.

Jerry Quarry, the World Boxing Council's second-ranked heavyweight contender in the world, and Larry Middleton of Baltimore, the No. 7 contender, signed for a 10-round bout at Wembley, England, next Tuesday.

BOXING—At Barcelona, Agustín Soto of Spain, the European Bantamweight champion, outpointed Enzo Fanello of Italy in a 10-round bout. Soto won the vacant British lightweight title by stopping Tony Riley of England in the 14th round of a scheduled 15-round bout. Soto had halted the bout after 2 minutes 56 seconds of the 14th as Riley was being battered. Soto won the fight by left eye and the left side of his face was swollen. Soto succeeds fellow Argentine Willie Beatty who had the title taken from him last week by the British Boxing Board of Control for refusing to fight Riley.

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